

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3045.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1886.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13, Lincoln's Inn-fields. — ANTIQUITIES, PICTURES, and SCULPTURE.—OPEN FREE from 11 to 5 on Tuesdays and Thursdays in March, and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays in April, May, June, July, and August. Cards for Private Days and for Students to be obtained of the Curator, at the Museum.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—GOVERNMENT GRANT OF £4,000 for the PROMOTION of SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.—March 31st last day for receiving applications to come before the Committee in May. All applications must be written upon forms, which can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary. Recipients of Grants who have not sent in their Reports are requested to do so without delay.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The ANNUAL MEETING will take place MONDAY, March 15th, at 1 p.m., at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, S.W. H. R. H. the DUKE OF CUMBRIA will preside. The Earl of Northbrook, the Earl of Idlicote, T.M. Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Hobhouse, and Mr. Croft, Director of Public Instruction Bengal, are among those who will take part in the proceedings.—Admission cards to be obtained from the Hon. Sec., 32, Stamford-road, Maida-hill, W.

NOTICE to ARTISTS.—ROYAL INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. Proceedings, V.—The BORROWING DAY for the NEXT EXHIBITION is MONDAY, March 20. Forms and labels may now be obtained at the Galleries, or per post on receipt of two stamps.—ALFRED EVERILL, Secretary.

NEWTON HALL, Fetter-lane, E.C.—**POSITIVIST SOCIETY.**—SUNDAY, March 7, at 8 p.m., Mr. FREDERIC HARRISON on "The Land Question." Free.

D. R. CLARKE ROBINSON, Lecturer, the University, Durham, (Author of "Our Early English Literature") is arranging with Societies for his PUBLIC LECTURES next winter.

SYLLABUS (sent free) includes:

Origin of English Literature.
Cantabrigia Tales.
Faerie Queen.
Song of Roland.
Nibelungen Lied.
Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth.
Arthur and Round Table.
"Dr. Clarke Robinson has gained a national reputation as a lecturer on subjects of refined literary interest."—Chronicle, Durham.

"Dr. Robinson is one of the most successful public lecturers of the present time."—Free Press, Wakefield.

THE PRIME MERIDIAN and UNIVERSAL TIME.—An Illustrated Lecture will be given, under the auspices of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on Friday, March 12th, at 2 o'clock, at the Society's Hall, Royal Archæological Society, 10, Dumbiedyke, Transt Medalist, Editor to the British Chronological and Astronomical Association. A line of time will be run from the first Solar Eclipse, 1st of 4 month, year 0.A.M., through all the Ancient Eclipse Records of Babylon, down to the Eclipse on the 5th instant, visible in America.

MISS GLYN (Mrs. E. S. DALLAS) has the honour to announce that the CLASSES for READING, ELECTROCUTION, and SPEAKING in SONG, hitherto held at the School of Dramatic Art, 7, Argyll-street, CONTINUE to be HELD at her Residence, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

CURATOR, LIBRARIAN, and SECRETARY.—WANTED, an APPOINTMENT as above, by a Gentleman possessing the highest testimonials for the work, and who is qualified to conduct Public Meetings and Conversations.—Address ALPHA, Hampden Club, London.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A Gentleman, who has for nine years past done the advertising work in one of the chief London houses, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT either as CLERK or MANAGER. Also knowledge of Proof Department. Highest testimonials. Salary not so much an object as a permanent appointment in a good house.—A. L. C., The Poplars, White Horse-lane, South Norwood.

WOULD any known Lady or Gentleman in the Literary World afford an OPENING in PERIODICALS to one for whom it is essential to obtain such EMPLOYMENT?—Address R. D., May 3, 129, Piccadilly.

A GENTLEMAN, of considerable experience in Literature, Publishing, Sub-Editing, &c., desires a POST of WORK in London, or elsewhere, connected with the work of a large Public Library, and the requirements of such or similar Institutions. Good references; salary moderate.—Address L. F. B., care of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand, London.

EDITOR WANTED for leading Weekly News-Paper (Conservative) in important borough and watering-place. Must be Verbatim Reporter, good Descriptive Writer, and ready at Editors and Committees.—State age, experience, salary required, where last employed, references, style, PUBLISHER, Gazette Office, Blackpool.

AN experienced JOURNALIST, twelve years Assistant Editor of important Weekly, is OPEN to a LONDON ENGAGEMENT Leaders, Leaderettes, Reviews, Descriptive, &c. Articles to be submitted to leading Magazines and Journals, including Nineteenth Century, Fortnightly, Post-Mill, St. James's, Globe, Graphic, Ladies' Pictorial, Society, &c.—Apply to K. V., 53, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

PRESS.—YOUNG MAN, with varied experience, including nearly seven years on Evening Dailies in Midland, and RE-ENGAGEMENT. Verbatim Reporter, good descriptive writer, and Sub-Edit judiciously.—T. Mewes, Adams & Francis, 59, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO NEW and SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLERS, LIBRARIANS, STATIONERS, &c.,—Required energetic, and capable man, of long experience, and good administrative qualities, to manage a large business, and to enter into a close correspondence with publishers, and to meet with a PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT as MANAGER; Literature; also a considerable acquaintance with Printing. Is particularly familiar with every detail of the trades referred to, and could take control of a large establishment. Highest testimonials can be furnished.—Address K. H., May's, 129, Piccadilly, W.

A WELL-KNOWN LITERARY MAN is open to write LEADING ARTICLES, LEADERETTES, or LONDON LETTERS. Specimens. Terms very moderate.—Apply C. B., 5, Great Ormond-street, W.C.

CAMBRIDGE B.A., Mathm. Tripos, 1882, and 1st Mus. Bac., seeks a MUSICAL APPOINTMENT at a School or otherwise. Experienced in Church Music and in the Management of Boys. Has lately resigned the Choir-Mastership of a Colonial Cathedral.—Address B. A., Freeman's, Wenvoe, Bucks.

GENEALOGICAL—M. L. BAKER TRACES PEDIGREES, makes Searches at Record Office, Somerset House, British Museum, &c. Documents carefully copied. French translated into English and vice versa. Terms moderate.—14, Corrance-road, Brighton, S.W.

M. R. JOHN BRIDGE, M.A., gives careful INSTRUCTION in MATHEMATICS and Allied Subjects in preparation for B.A., B.Sc., Prelim. Sci. India Civil Service, or Woolwich Exam.—35, South Hill Park, N.W.

M. R. L. EISENHUTH, Limburgser, 26, Cologne (Germany), takes some YOUNG MEN as BOARDERS and Prepares them for the Examination for English Civil Service. References by English Gentlemen.

SPANISH, Italian, French, German, Russian, Danish, Swedish, Greek, Arabic, &c.—PRIVATE LESSONS by Female Professors (visiting Government Colleges) at the Linguistic Institute, City, Central, and West-End Branches. Schools and Families visited. Ladies can have native Lady Teachers. Works (Literary, &c.) translated. Letters or Essays corrected.—Principal, Señor Vivas, City, 33, Lombard-street.

LIVERPOOL SEAMEN'S ORPHAN INSTITUTION, 10, Waterloo-street, LADIES as MATRON, for this Institution. She may possess capacity for the management of a large household and the domestic training of the elder girls for service. It is the earnest desire of the Committee to secure the devoted services of a Christian Gentlewoman. Age not under 35. Salary £100 per annum. The Orphanage is situated in Newsham Park, and contains at present 210 boys and 140 girls. Applications for admission to testomial school services, to be addressed to the Secretary, Capt. Brunn, R.N., 27, Water-street, Liverpool.

THE HEAD MASTERSHIP of KENSINGTON SCHOOL will be VACANT in APRIL. The Master must be in Priest's Orders and a Graduate of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, or London. The Governing Body have it in contemplation to re-model the school and require a suitable future Head Master.—Application to be made in writing to the Hon. Treasurer, at 28, Kensington-square, where information may be obtained.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Cooper's Hill, Staines.

The Course of Study is arranged to fit an Engineer for Employment in Europe, India, or the Colonies. Fifty-five Students will be admitted in September, 1886. For Competition the Secretary of State will offer Five Appointments to the Indian Public Works Department, and Two in the Indian Telegraph Department.

For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, at the College.

MONTAGUE HOUSE, FOLKESTONE (facing the sea).

HOME-SCHOOL for SONS of GENTLEMEN, specially suited to delicate boys and the sons of parents abroad. Reference to Officers, Clergy, Medical Men, &c. Terms, from Sixty Guineas.

O. H. WAGNER, Principal.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1, Trebovir-road, S.W. (close to Earl's Court Station).—ADVANCED CLASSES for GIRLS and ELEMENTARY CLASSES for YOUNG CHILDREN. Principal, Mrs. W. H. COLE.—A separate House adjoining for Residential Pupils.

D. R. RAYNER'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, GREAT MALVERN. Hydropathy; Electricity in every form; Massage, Drawn-shrine, and Medicated Baths, and other curative treatments; visiting medical men, and medical treatment. Accommodation for Sixty Patients and Visitors.—For prospectus, &c., apply to T. RAYNER, M.D., or the SECRETARY, as above.

THE GIRTON GOVERNESS and SCHOOL AGENCY.—Madame AUBERT introduces English and Foreign Resident and Daily Governesses and Visiting Teachers for Lessons in English and Foreign Languages, the Classics, Mathematics, Science, Music, Painting, &c. MADAME AUBERT'S GOVERNESS LIST, published Weekly, price 3d.; by post, 3d.—100, Regent-street, W.

GOVERNESS and TUTORS' AGENCY.—AGENCY for GOVERNESSES, TUTORS, AMANUENSES, and COMPANIONS, English and Foreign.—Apply for particulars, Mrs. DODSETT, The Library, Streatham, S.W.

UNIVERSITY of MELBOURNE.

CHAIR OF CHEMISTRY.

The CHAIR of CHEMISTRY in the UNIVERSITY of MELBOURNE being now VACANT, in consequence of the death of Professor Kirkland, Candidates for the appointment are required to address their written applications to the University. The Duties of the Professor will be to Teach—1. Inorganic Chemistry; 2. Organic Chemistry; 3. Metallurgy; 4. Practical Chemistry; with General Supervision of the Laboratory Practice by the Students; and generally to perform the customary duties of a Professor. The Professor will have the aid of a competent Assistant.

The salary will be during the first five years, £500. a year and a house, or £100. a year in lieu of a house. At the end of each successive fifth year the Professor (if his work be approved by the Council) will be entitled to an additional salary of £50. until his stipend amounts to £1,200. a year and a house, or £200. in lieu of a house, when it will not be further increased. He will hold his office "quando se bene gessit." Further information may be obtained on application.

(Signed) ROBERT MURRAY SMITH,
Agent-General for Victoria.

Victoria Office, 8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster.

CITY of LONDON SCHOOL.

WANTED at the beginning of May next, an ASSISTANT MASTER, to attend each day from nine to a quarter-past three, except on Wednesday (when the boys are to be at school), and on Saturday afternoons (whole holiday), to give Instruction in English Reading and Grammar, Arithmetic, Writing, Geography, History, &c. The Class for which the Master is required is the lowest in the School. The salary will be £100. a year, increasing £10. a year to £300. a year. Candidates for the appointment must be over 21, and have had at least five years' experience to forward their applications, accompanied with copies of testimonials as to qualification and character, not later than Saturday, the 20th instant, to the SECRETARY, at the School, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Preference will be given to a man with an Academic degree. The Committee will keep its list open for six months, and may make a selection from the applicants, accompanied with copies of testimonials as to qualification and character, not later than Saturday, the 20th instant, to the SECRETARY, at the School, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Preference will be given to a man with an Academic degree. The Committee will keep its list open for six months, and may make a selection from the applicants, accompanied with copies of testimonials as to qualification and character, not later than Saturday, the 20th instant, to the SECRETARY, at the School, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Preference will be given to a man with an Academic degree. The Committee will keep its list open for six months, and may make a selection from the applicants, accompanied with copies of testimonials as to qualification and character, not later than Saturday, the 20th instant, to the SECRETARY, at the School, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 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YOUNG MRS. JARDINE.

THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1886.

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LITERATURE

Three Years of Arctic Service: an Account of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition of 1881—4 and the Attainment of the farthest North. By Adolphus W. Greely. 2 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

So many narratives, more or less accurate, have been published regarding the theme of these two portly volumes, that it necessarily follows that not a few of their most interesting passages come to us in the guise of a twice-told tale. At the same time no one who desires to master the story of the latest and most arduous of Arctic expeditions can afford to ignore Major Greely's narrative. All other accounts of the life at Fort Conger, in the heart of Grinnell Land, on the north-eastern shores of Greenland, at the most northerly point yet reached by man, on the retreat south, and during the frightful winter on Bedford Pim Isle, were more or less second-hand; and with the exception of the brief papers communicated to the British Association at Montreal, and to the Royal and Scottish Geographical societies, not one of them is weighted with the sense of official responsibility. Even the admirable volume in which Capt. Schley describes the rescue of the Greely expedition can only be taken as direct evidence for the condition in which the party was found, for the particulars it supplies of the events of the preceding years are derived solely from the fragmentary conversation of men weakened by famine, misery, and disease, and in no way inclined to dwell on the most painful episodes of what a perusal of these volumes must convince every one was at once the most successful and the most unfortunate expedition which ever entered Smith's Sound.

Major Greely ends his diary somewhat abruptly. He has little to say regarding the rescue of the remnants of his party. But as this has been fully described in several other quarters, the deficiency is the less to be deplored. No complaint can, however, be made against him for not narrating, with a fulness and frankness that is sometimes startling, every incident with one exception regarding which the world has a right to be informed. The book is not a scientific report. The meteorological and magnetic observations which the expedition was sent to make have not yet been worked

out, and when ready will be published as part of the results attained by the International Circumpolar Observatories, of which Fort Conger was one. The natural history collections were left behind. The plants, however, were saved and are catalogued in the appendix; while the records, being taken with the party, have enabled Major Greely to supply many useful observations on the ethnology and animals of the North, for the incompleteness of which he has no occasion to apologize. Every page is full of the most valuable data. It must be remembered that though the expedition was composed of soldiers—all, with the exception of the commander, the surgeon, and the two lieutenants, non-commissioned officers and privates—most of them were members of the signal corps, several of them were men of education, one at least had ample private means, and all of them were selected for their familiarity with the scientific work which they were dispatched to perform.

In this respect, therefore, the Greely party differed widely from the ordinary naval expeditions, and hence it was only befitting that the official narrative should be more precise in physical and biological details than the voyages with which we have been hitherto acquainted. The literary skill displayed in piecing together the passages from the commander's journal, of which it is mainly composed, is also in pleasant contrast with the clumsiness which makes many of the works of amateur Arctic authors very dull reading. There is none of that straining after effect which is the most salient fault of Kane and Hayes, and an entire absence of that tendency to swagger which repels one in the otherwise meritorious volumes of Hall and the histories of Schwatka's travels. Modestly, with an evident desire to tell only the truth, Major Greely gives the history of his experiences, from the time when the expedition left the United States to the day when it returned, little more than a fifth of what it set out. Sometimes, indeed, he appears afraid lest he may be accused of exaggeration, and therefore tries to tone down the more startling features of his lurid tale. "No pen," he tells us,

"could ever convey to the world an adequate idea of the abject misery and extreme wretchedness to which we were reduced at Cape Sabine. Insufficiently clothed, for months without drinking water, destitute of warmth, our sleeping bags frozen to the ground, our walls, roof, and floor covered with frost and ice, subsisting on one-fifth of our Arctic ration, almost without clothing, light, heat, or food, yet we were never without courage, faith, and hope. The extraordinary spirit of loyalty, patience, charity, and self-denial—daily and almost universally exhibited by our famished and nearly maddened party—may be read between the lines in the account of our daily life penned under such desperate and untoward circumstances. Such words, written at such a time, I have not the heart to enlarge on. The tragic experiences of the party excited such a public interest, further intensified by exaggerated and unfounded statements on many points, that I have felt obliged to touch briefly upon all disagreeable questions. In so doing I have adhered to the stern facts, while I have modified the acerbity of my judgments, remembering always that I speak of the dead, and being able in comfort and plenty to judge more leniently than when slowly perishing from cold,

disease, and starvation. For a quarter of a century a public servant, in war and in peace, my faults are known. Cruelty and injustice, however, are foreign to my nature; and I rejoice that during the nine months I commanded a party of suffering, starving, and dying comrades I never treated any man other than he justly merited."

This, indeed, is the spirit of the book. There is little concealment of what is disagreeable. Mutiny appeared not among the men, but among the officers. They are dead, and it is vain now to regret the past. Indeed, Major Greely in noting the outrageous conduct of Lieut. Kislingbury tries to condone his offence by hinting that the insanity which before his death broke out unmistakably was all along responsible for his aberrations from loyalty and duty. This excuse cannot be pleaded for Dr. Pavy. He was sane enough, and when one remembers the connexion of this bohemian Frenchman with the notorious "Monitor raft" of 1869, it seems incredible that he should ever have been taken, not only on Howgate's expedition, but on that of Greely. From the very first he was the cause of trouble. Insolent, incompetent to perform the scientific duties he undertook, and quarrelsome, he was the cause of endless anxiety. In truth, the entire system under which the men were engaged appears to us absurd. We hear, for example, of a soldier's term expiring on the cost of Greenland and of his being enlisted afresh, and of Dr. Pavy being sworn in at Disco, and refusing to enter on a fresh engagement on his term expiring in Smith's Sound, so that this thorn in the side of the commander was for a large part of the time he was with them a civilian liable to no military or other discipline, and actually not a member of the party. So long as all went well the party seem to have been tolerably harmonious. They had a good house to live in, plenty of fuel, excellent food, musk oxen in abundance, and were able to take warm baths, and to indulge in other luxuries denied to the winter on board ship. Summer life was pleasant enough, as summer life in the Arctic regions usually is. They hunted, explored, collected, and observed, and met with scarcely a mishap. The first winter was also not uncomfortable, though we cannot gather that the party—probably owing to their small number—had the same resources for whiling away the time as the English voyagers. They had, however, plenty of books, and, being for the most part men of better education and higher intelligence than the seamen usually employed in Arctic exploration, had less difficulty in occupying their ample leisure. The second winter was less pleasant. The "visiting ships," through the blunders and mismanagement on which we have at different times commented, and regarding which Major Greely is by no means too bitter, had not arrived. A vague sense of something wrong having happened took possession of them. Their internal resources for amusement had been almost exhausted, and the novelty of the life—for all of them were novices in Arctic exploration—had grown stale. To these troubles must be added the symptoms of scurvy which made their appearance. Even in the first winter

"a number of the men gave indications of being mentally affected by the continual darkness.

Their appetites failed, and many signs of gloom, irritation, and depression were displayed. The Eskimo, however, were more seriously affected than any of the men. These symptoms of restlessness and uneasiness were noted by me as early as the 8th [of December], and every effort made by personal intercourse to restore these Greenlanders to a cheerful mental condition."

One of them wandered away and would have been lost had he not been followed in time. These facts are not remarkable, the Danes in Greenland, and even the dogs, being similarly affected during the comparatively brief winter in the southern part of the country. Scurvy also appears in the settlements where not an ounce of salt food has been consumed by the victims.

The party would no doubt have been rescued had they remained. But Major Greely was a soldier, and in leaving Fort Conger in the third summer he simply obeyed orders. Even then it was only owing to a mere accident that they did not reach the opposite coast and find their way to Upernivik, or discover the cache which contained food enough to have saved them from the famine of the last few weeks. As events turned out, the unwisdom of not leaving a ship with the party in Discovery Bay, and of selecting as a station a spot so uncertain of being reached, was amply proved. The life at Bedford Pim Island, off Cape Sabine, has already been described. No words could exaggerate its misery. The passages on pp. 139, 161, 209, 310, and 313 of vol. ii. supply sufficient information regarding the difficulties encountered by the commander beyond what were inherent in their situation. The pilfering of food, the wrangling over few shrimps or a few scraps of sealskin, which latterly formed their principal nutriment, are repulsive in the extreme, though, considering the terrible straits to which the starvelings were reduced, far from unnatural. On the contrary, we are filled with admiration at the fortitude, the generosity, the loyalty, the dignity even, of the majority of the party. Major Greely may perhaps be blamed by silly people for so often touching on the shortcomings of his comrades. But it must be remembered that he has the responsibilities of an historian, and by slurring over these disagreeable matters might lay himself open to the suspicion of keeping back a great deal more. The writing of the book must have been indescribably painful. As it is, though he narrates in detail the execution of Private Henry for repeated thefts, he declines to touch on the subject of the cannibalism which aroused so much unnecessary animadversion. "As to other matters" (this is the only allusion he makes to what has occupied so many controversial pens elsewhere),

"while having no official knowledge of the facts in the case, yet the responsibility for all actions in connexion with such an expedition rightly and properly rests upon the commanding officer. In assuming that responsibility, I know of no law, human or divine, which was broken at Sabine, and do not feel called on as an officer or as a man to dwell longer on such a painful topic."

Possibly this is right. Yet it will not satisfy the public, who after the revelations made, and the undoubted facts brought out by the official inquiry, will not be content with the assurance that everything is known

which ought to be known. Here is a sadly suggestive passage. It is taken from the diary of Private Schneider, a manuscript which, after having been purloined by one of the relief squadron, was picked up on the banks of the Mississippi:—

"Lots of sealskin and thongs were found on the doctor and Bender both, which showed how dishonest they was. Although Henry has told before his death that I had eaten a lot of sealskin, yet, although I am a dying man, I deny the assertion; I only ate my own boots and a part of an old pair of pants. I feel myself going fast, but I wish that it would go yet faster."

Again—and such passages could be multiplied—Major Greely writes on the 9th of June, 1884:—

"Long very weak and sick, unable to hunt last night. It is his thirty-second birthday. Gave him a spoonful of the gill of brandy still remaining. Schneider this evening appeared to wander a little. Had nothing but *tripe de Roche*, tea, and sealskin gloves for dinner. Without fresh bait we can do little shrimping, and so live on lichen and moss alone. Elison expressed a desire that his arms and legs should go to the Army Medical Museum in the interests of science. His case is most singular."

Yet there is a certain grim, unconscious humour in the commander discussing the physical geography of America, the promotion of their absent comrades, and the climate of Africa with men freezing in their sleeping bags, and while starving on scraps of sealskin, boots, and black lichens, rolling like sweet morsels under their tongues the statistical returns of the fruit, beef, and wheat exported by the United States.

It is a relief to turn from these dolorous passages to the chapters in which Major Greely describes the remarkable achievements of the party. The interior of Grinnell Land was explored, and the opposite coast reached. Greenland was traced for a distance one hundred miles beyond Capt. Beaumont's limits in 1876, and Lieut. Lockwood beat "the best record" by reaching a northern point which deprives Capt. Markham of the well-merited distinction of having been nearer the Pole than any other man. The chapter on ice is, perhaps, the most controversial of the book. Wherever two or three geologists are gathered together the glacial theory is certain to set them at loggerheads, and it seems that the palaeocryotic sea and the inland ice of Greenland have very much the same effect on the more scientific of Arctic explorers. The account Major Greely supplies of the general character of Greenland, being for the most part compiled from the works of Rink and Brown, is much more accurate than the usual sketch embodied in Northern voyages, though when the author mentions an Eskimo selling eggs to "the governor" of Ritenbenk—since, *more Americano*, he will insist on calling every superintendent of a trading post by this lofty title—for schnapps only, he must be mistaken. Spirits are not allowed either to be sold or supplied in any way to the natives. However, when he comes to discuss the inland ice (which he never saw) he wanders very wide of the mark. Finding certain spaces in the interior of Grinnell Land tolerably clear of ice and snow, and Lieut. Lockwood having reported the absence of glaciers on the Greenland coast which he explored, Major Greely jumps to the conclusion that his researches entirely

confirm Sir Joseph Hooker's guess regarding the character of these continents when that distinguished botanist declared in 1877, after examining a handful of plants from this region, that they

"indicated that vegetation may be more abundant in the interior of Greenland than is supposed, and that the glacier-bound coast ranges of this country may protect a comparatively fertile interior..... We are almost driven to conclude that Grinnell Land as well as Greenland are, instead of ice-capped, merely ice-girt islands."

Accordingly Major Greely, while admitting that the musk ox could not cross the ice, does not think that it necessarily follows, as has been suggested (in the 'Arctic Papers,' p. 71), that Greenland "ends not far north of 82° or 83°," since this animal could have crossed to the east coast on dry land, it being the Major's belief that the inland ice ends south of the fjords which intersect the north-eastern as well as the eastern and western sides of Greenland. He is also confident that the migration of the musk ox to the east coast has been within this century. Why? We fail to see the cogency of these arguments as affecting the solution of a geographical problem so important. In the first place, the spots bare of ice in Grinnell Land are simply so owing to the conformation of the land enabling the summer freshets to sweep away the winter snow, and the spots which Lockwood saw are evidently of the same nature. The mere absence of glaciers on the coast proves nothing. The voyager may sail for a hundred miles along the Greenland shore without seeing any, the conformation of the land either not favouring their discharge, or the discharge of the inland ice reaching the sea at the bottom of a deep fjord where it cannot be seen from the outside. In Grinnell Land there is, on the contrary, plenty of ice (as Major Greely describes), and ice caps also wherever circumstances favour their formation. This is, of course, very different from the interior being "comparatively fertile" or without an ice cap—a statement to which no one could have committed himself who was in any way familiar with the facts of the case as known nine years ago, and which every discovery since that date has tended to refute. Norden-skjöld utterly failed to shake the previous generalizations on the subject, finding ice only where he expected open country; and the more recent Danish explorations, while amending, adding to, and even slightly correcting the conclusions in question, have done nothing to shake them. Indeed, the supposed discovery that the inland ice formerly overspread the "outskirts" was made long ago, while Prof. Lange's belief that Sir Joseph Hooker is entirely wrong in regarding Greenland as inhabited by a European instead of an American flora is not confirmed but rather shaken by the latest researches. The northern coast, as might be expected, has more American species than the southern shores, and naturally there is an admixture of continental types on the south. But the *facies* is mainly European, and in all likelihood (as suggested in the appendix to Rink's 'Greenland,' p. 424) these species travelled across the Atlantic by a land passage, of which the Faroes and Iceland, or perhaps the Orkneys and Shet-

lands, are now the only remaining fragments.

In regarding the palæocrytic ice—which it seems is far from permanent—as a land product Major Greely seems no nearer the truth than Sir George Nares, whose belief that it increases by layers to the bottom is now generally rejected. As the late Dr. Moss showed, it increases from above downwards; but that it corresponds to the flat-topped ice of the Antarctic regions is, we think, altogether erroneous. In truth, it is on sea what the “inland ice” is on land. In other words, the snow which falls on the floe during winter is rarely fully melted off during the summer, so that it increases just as the inland ice of Greenland does. But it forms on the sea, not on the land; the occasional stones, &c.—“moraines” they cannot be, even on Major Greely’s own theory—are extraneous, and due to accidental *débâcles* from the cliffs to which the “floe berg” happened in its early stages to have been attached in the shape of an “ice foot” or as a land floe. Major Greely is, however, infected with the idea of an “open Polar Sea”—a sort of Northern Eden—and this delusion vitiates his logic.

These volumes are, nevertheless, so full of valuable matter that it is difficult to make a selection of points for notice. No account of travel produced this winter is comparable with them; not one is so beautifully illustrated or treats of matter so important, and though some of the maps have already appeared in Capt. Schley’s ‘Rescue,’ they are, one and all, of pre-eminent excellence. In short, it is nothing more than just to characterize Major Greely’s narrative as worthy of a place beside those of Payer and Nordenskjöld, and as hardly inferior in interest to the classical narratives of the older explorers in whose footsteps he and his companions trod so honourably, so successfully, and yet so sadly.

Horace in Homespun. By Hugh Haliburton. (Edinburgh, Paterson.)

If we may accept the statement of Mr. Logie Robertson, who fulfills the office of sponsor to these really excellent broad Scotch lyrics, they are the productions of a shepherd, and if so, of one worthy to be classed with him of Ettrick. Our reason for hinting at some doubt on the subject is to be found in the last sentence of the preface. “The bit of Latin,” says Mr. Robertson, “at the beginning of each sketch is put there by the editor, who sees in Hughie’s experience of life among the hills of Scotland a remarkable correspondence to that of Horace, twenty centuries ago, in ancient Rome.” Now if there is one thing clearer than another about these poems, it is that this correspondence is not, as the words would seem to imply, fortuitous, but that the author, be he who he may, has read and perpended his Horace, and has deliberately imitated him. Take, for example, some stanzas out of a poem headed ‘Hughie’s Anxiety for Davy on the Seas,’ to which the editor has affixed the lines “*Navis que tibi creditum Debes Virgilium*”:

Wha first to earth’s green limits ran
An’ covetid the sea—
Wha first to bigg a ship began,
A daurin’ ane was he.

An’ seas an’ surges owre him lash’d,
An’ monsters wallowed roond him,
Didna his speerit shrink abash’d,
His hardihood confoond him?

Surely the oceans were design’d
To separate the lands,
An’ men in wisdom were confin’d
In kindly kindred bands.
But mankind are a restless race,
Aye seekin’ new inventions,
An’ warpin’ a’ the gifts o’ grace
Clean fra their first intentions.

There is surely more here than an accidental similarity of general idea. And what of this, which occurs in a short piece on a topic of such universal interest (“Hughie driven in by a tempest; he defies the elements from behind a jorum”) that but for the identity of expression we might accept “Hughie” as an independent critic of life?—

Let’s tak occasion fra the day
To triumph owre a thrawart fate,
An’, ere auld age forbids we may,
Assert oor independent state.

The editor here puts as a heading the Latin original of the words we have italicized. If the “correspondence” be accidental, it is certainly “remarkable” enough; but if, as seems obvious, the writer was consciously following Horace, the only thing remarkable about it is that a shepherd of the Ochils should have studied his Horace with so much appreciation. That the author, be he shepherd or scholar, is not unversed in the literature of all ages, appears from a poem on poets, in which Homer, Pindar (with a pretty little bit of criticism)—

Pindar, wi’ triumphant beak
An’ bluidy talons,—
Tho’, whyles, he whummles wi’ a shriek
Clean aff his balance),

Virgil, Horace, Dante, Shakspeare, Milton, are all commemorated. However, this, we presume, is not impossible even for a shepherd across the Border. Our readers will, perhaps, remember a pretty similar case, that of Mr. Alexander, the railway labourer, various volumes of whose poetry have been noticed in former years in this journal. We doubt, however, if he has written anything quite so racy of the country as some of the verses which “Hughie,” inspired by Horace, has produced. The “greybeard” of whiskey which never paid duty can apply its gentle twist to the wit as well as the cask of Massic born in the consulship of Manlius. We may, therefore, be wrong in suspecting a *supercherie*; but, if so, the editor has only himself to thank for the suspicion.

We will give a touch of “Hughie” (after Horace) in his more serious vein:—

So Andro’s gane! the last lang sleep
Has faen upon him, an’ he’s deep!
An’ noo he doesna hear a cheep
O’ a’ we’re talkin’!
An’ we’re in vain a watch wad keep
For him to waiken.

It’s no’ the stroke, tho’ fell an grim,
The bosom cauld, the moveles :limb,
That melt an’ mak oor een sae dim,
Oor hart sae fair—
But oh! what virtues sleep wi’ him

That’s lyin’ there!

He was sae modest an’ sae true—
Truth was engraven on his broo!—
Strict wi’ himself, an’ slack wi’ you,
An’ even-mindit—
His peer, search a’ the warl’ thro’,
Ye wadna find it!

An’ noo he’s gane! he’s crost the mark
Atween us an’ that ocean dark,
Whauron some day oor ain frail bark
Maun sink or sail;
But here nae mair we’ll hear or hark
His kindly hail.

The book is interesting as a philological study in dialect. The editor evidently understands his business in this respect, and has done well to give a glossary. This might with advantage have been even more copious. Several words are omitted which are hardly familiar to the English reader; and even such dialectic forms as *wun* for *wind* cannot always be identified at a glance, or even in the time required for turning to the end of the book; so that in these, too, a little more might have been conceded to Southron weakness. The illustrations belong to a somewhat primitive type of art.

Ecclesiastical Institutions. Being Part VI. of the ‘Principles of Sociology.’ By Herbert Spencer. (Williams & Norgate.)

As each new instalment brings Mr. Spencer’s system of philosophy nearer completion such defects as exist in his manner of treatment necessarily become more apparent. The wide range of the topics on which he touched in his earlier treatises and his vigorous exposition of his views proved extremely attractive, and raised high expectations throughout a large portion of the public. There are comparatively few, even in the most intelligent class of readers, who are able to detect fallacies in arguments about the nature of mathematical and physical laws, or who can thoroughly test generalizations in biological science. The facts of social and religious life, however, if harder to classify, are more generally known; and Mr. Spencer’s new volume will meet with more opposition than its predecessors.

The investigation of the mind of primitive man is beset by so many difficulties that it is an inquiry in which no student can venture to neglect the help and correction he may get from the researches of others. Mr. Spencer, however, boldly announces a view as to the absence of religious beliefs among primitive peoples which has been explicitly rejected, after a searching examination of the evidence, by Waitz—whom Mr. Spencer does not mention—and by Tiele, to whom he refers.

There might, of course, be good reason for accepting Mr. Spencer’s opinion, even when it differs entirely from the conclusions of other students, if it were clear that he had shown adequate care in scrutinizing the evidence which he adduces. Travellers’ tales are proverbially untrustworthy, and the most careful observer may be misinformed. For instance, General Campbell, the author of one of the books which Mr. Spencer has used for information regarding the Khonds, wrote in very strong terms of the extraordinary misrepresentations contained in Major Macpherson’s report on their religion:—

“In the course of my long inquiries and researches, I found nothing in the hill districts resembling the array of deities referred to in this report.....One of its most remarkable features was the number of deities with which the Khonds were said to be provided—a feature, however, which puzzled only those who had no experience of native officials.....Only let a sharp

Hindoo or Mahomedan ascertain what kind of information you want, and that it shall be for his interest to procure it, and you may rest satisfied that the supply will fully equal the demand..... The author has acknowledged his deep obligations to the late Sunderah Singh, and to Baba Khan, his principal native assistants, who contributed largely to the information thus published. These two men were subsequently expelled the public service for gross corruption and extortion..... Sunderah Singh was an intelligent man..... He knew not one word of the Khond language ; but he knew the bent of his master's mind, and provided accordingly. It is only thus that I can account for the comprehensive pantheon and worship put together in these essays, which cannot be identified as belonging to the Khonds either by myself or by any one who has enjoyed similar opportunities of acquiring reliable information on the subject." Despite this plain warning in a work from which he has quoted, Mr. Spencer continues to rely on the veracity of Major Macpherson's "dressing boy and butler," and to use the report as a source from which facts may be drawn.

It is, perhaps, hypercritical to dwell on this instance of Mr. Spencer's lack of caution in ascertaining the value of the evidence he adduces, for, owing to the method he has adopted in treating the subject, accuracy in matters of fact is not of the first importance. He always writes didactically : he expounds his opinion on some subject and then proceeds to illustrate it by facts drawn from any race or age ; for such purposes of illustration one traveller's tale answers as well as another. But when these illustrations have served to make clear what Mr. Spencer's opinion is, the reader is still at a loss to understand how it is proved. This is the more unfortunate as the inherent improbabilities in his account of ancestor worship—the foundation of his whole scheme—are great. It is difficult to understand the asserted derivation of other primitive religious rites from such a definite cultus as the worship of a dead parent ; and Mr. Spencer has scarcely attempted to make out his case in regard to the most widely diffused of all primitive faiths and symbolism—phallic worship. It is also hard to understand why primitive men, who scarcely recognized family ties in life, should attach such weight to them after death. And besides this, Mr. Spencer seems not to have been sufficiently careful to distinguish two different conceptions—worship on behalf of ancestors and worship of the ancestor himself ; in assuming that the latter is the earlier cultus he has been guilty of disregarding some important evidence to the contrary.

This is not the only example of carelessness in classifying the phenomena with which he has to deal. There is a strange confusion in regard to the facts which are grouped together as instances of asceticism. Cruel sacrifices and the shedding of the blood of priests or votaries are probably propitiatory rites, connected with gross or materialistic views of a deity that can be nourished with blood or with the smoke of a sacrifice. Fasting, on the other hand, is a personal discipline for the worshipper, undertaken in the hope of inducing mental or bodily conditions which are favourable for pious exercises. Both practices are painful and are alike to this extent ; but this accidental resemblance is a very insufficient reason for

treating them as similar, when they differ so much in import. The cruel rites are propitiatory and not disciplinary, while ascetic discipline has not necessarily any element of propitiation at all.

There is a similar confusion in regard to the beginnings of priestly claims. The distinction between magical and religious rites may be difficult to define, yet it is drawn quite decidedly, as Sir Alfred Lyall has pointed out, by peoples in various stages of civilization. But because Mr. Spencer does not care for the distinction he ignores the proof that it really exists, and continues to treat the magician as a primitive kind of priest. He would have been nearer the truth if he had not committed himself to the statement that "nothing like that which we now call Nonconformity can be traced in societies of simple type," and had recognized in primitive magic an analogue of present-day opposition to established religious rites.

Mr. Spencer is not more happy in dealing with ecclesiastical institutions in their more modern forms. He refers to accounts of the planting of the Christian hierarchy in England as though they threw light on its development at first. When insisting on a constant tendency to resist the encroachments of sacerdotal authority, he enumerates a curious assortment of early heretics and schismatics : "Noetians, Novatians, Meletians, Arianists, Donatists, Joananites, Hæsitantes, Timotheans, and Athingani." It is by no means clear that these obscure factions are all relevant to the point for which he is contending, and it is curious that he should omit the important movement of the Montanists, which does furnish an apposite illustration.

Since Mr. Spencer describes the evolution of religious systems as the growth of more and more complicated illusions,—by the "slow modification of that original theory of things in which, from the supposed reality of dreams, there resulted the supposed reality of ghosts, whence developed all kinds of supposed supernatural beings,"—it is curious that he should recognize elements of truth in the most recent developments of this widespread system of illusions. He is consequently forced to admit that at "the outset a germ of truth was contained in the primitive conception—the truth, namely, that the power which manifests itself in consciousness is but a differently-conditioned form of the power which manifests itself beyond consciousness." This result is certainly "unexpected," since the earlier portion of the treatise contained so little hint of it that it almost seems like an after-thought ; but it is not a conclusion which startles by its novelty. Mr. Spencer's language gives a technical, but not necessarily more adequate expression to the old belief that man is in the image of God. Nor is the opinion that there are germs of truth in heathen religions unfamiliar to those who are acquainted with St. Paul's sermon at Athens. The view worked out half a century ago by Hegel—that all savage and primitive religions are imperfect expressions of a truth that is more completely conveyed in Christianity—is, at any rate, a self-consistent doctrine as to the evolution of religious belief, and is in complete accord with Christian orthodoxy—a fact which Mr. Spencer habitually

fails to recognize. While rejecting it, Mr. Spencer seems also to repudiate the opinion that the history of religion only describes the vagaries of human fancy and illusion ; but it is a cardinal defect in his treatment of the subject that he makes no attempt—at each stage of his description—to distinguish the germs of truth from the illusions in which they are concealed, and leaves it doubtful at every point whether he is tracing the progress of truth or of error, or of both, and in what proportions. Mr. Spencer is hardly sufficiently in sympathy with the ordinary religious thought of his own day to be a trustworthy interpreter of the religious ideas of other times, while the eloquent paragraphs with which he concludes will scarcely win the approval of those who find no fault with the tone of the rest of the book. The singularity of the position he takes up renders it particularly difficult to apprehend his views ; and his further studies in sociology would be more valuable both in matter and form if he were to prepare for them by endeavouring to free himself from preconceived bias.

The Highlands of Cantabria; or, Three Days from England. By Mars Ross and H. Stonehewer-Cooper. With Engravings from Original Photographs. (Sampson Low & Co.)

The general tone of this book may be described as "gushing"; and had not the authors stated on the title-page that the former had written 'My Tour in the Himalayas' and the latter 'Coral Lands,' it might have been taken to be the production of very young men. Whatever they may have learnt in the course of those extensive wanderings to which they far too frequently allude, they have certainly not improved their knowledge of English, nor, to judge from numerous irritating blunders, do they appear to have mastered the rudiments of the Spanish language. The latter deficiency is not necessarily blamable, but then there should be no such affectation of knowledge as is displayed in the employment of words and phrases supposed to be Castilian. In Latin the authors, or their printers, are equally unfortunate. Lord Sherbrooke never taught Australian youth to say "luce ex lucellum" (p. 75), while "magnus est veritas" (p. 115) and "magnum est veritas" (p. 219) are unlucky slips. These defects are aggravated by an inflated style garnished with imitations of Mark Twain. Nor is this all. The last page contains a menace that what they have done for the Asturias they will do for Galicia.

There was room for a good book on the north-west of Spain, although that district is by no means so utterly unknown to the British tourist and sportsman as the authors imagine. Not every one who visits a comparatively unacknowledged country feels himself consumed by a desire to write about it; consequently serious works on the Asturias are rare, or at least not recent. In the present case the authors appear to have been interested in mineral wealth, so that before getting to the highlands some five or six chapters are devoted to Bilbao and to the Basques, respecting whose language we learn that it has "a remarkable resemblance to Prof. Blackie's pet idiom"—Gaelic, we

presume. In another place it is said that "unless the traveller intends graduating for a high-class lunatic asylum, he will let the Basque language alone; it is a painful subject to be contemplated at a respectful distance with reverential awe." The more interesting portion of the narrative commences with the entrance to the mountains by the valley of the Deva, through a magnificent gorge in which walls of carboniferous limestone rise precipitously to a height of, in our opinion, some fifteen hundred—the authors say "six or seven thousand"—feet. At the mines of Tresviso they were hospitably entertained by an English engineer well known in the province, whose Christian name they attempt to render phonetically as Don Haime. From Tresviso they seem to have made excursions, spending, as they say, "some very pleasant days wandering around the highest Picos"; but with this vague information the reader has to be content just when he would like to know more of what they really did. Descriptions of Urdon, Potes, the baths of La Hermida, La Liebana, &c., are well enough in their way, but they refer to places on carriage roads, whereas the Picos de Europa are as yet undescribed, except in a short article by Mr. John Ormsby, in the *Alpine Journal*. The highest peaks in the whole Cantabrian range are set down in the map of this very volume as being under 8,000 feet; nevertheless, we are told that the Deva on its way thence "has cut through 10,000 feet, deep, deep down"; and as that river enters the sea in the ordinary way, without forcing its way up as through a siphon, it is evident that there remains a good deal to be learnt respecting the elevation of the watershed.

An illustration on the cover representing a hunter with a javelin menacing a bear on the edge of a precipice, a chamois on the back of the volume, and a chapter headed "The Home of the Chamois" raised hopes of some genuine information about sport; but the authors appear to have only gone out once, on which occasion they saw about a dozen chamois, and ignominiously missed those which came within range. Then they sat down to "a substantial luncheon, not quite so luxurious as one gets accustomed to in tiger hunting, however"—the name being given of a firm in Upper Thames Street "who prepare regular cases of preserved provisions for the Indian tiger hunts, and who would, we have no doubt, thoroughly understand the requirements of the British chamois hunters in Spain." In both cases the luncheon appears to have been the principal object, and incidentally we may remark that we have seldom read a book in which so much prominence is given to eating and drinking, especially the latter. A circular follows for the formation of a chamois club, with secretary, billiard-rooms, and every luxury, in the very heart of the Picos—literally *in nubibus*. The only really practical statement has reference to bears; but it is made by Lieut.-Col. Irby, and is copied from the *Ibis* for 1883—not the *Ibex*, as our authors have it. They tell us that in these mountains "the brown bear, javali, and chamois are abundant, so are pheasants, partridges, woodcock, quail, and snipe"; but the ordinary British reader can hardly be expected to know what a *javalí* is, whilst

we will engage that there is not a wild pheasant in the Asturias, the bird to which the natives apply the name *faisan* being something quite different. No great amount of praise can be bestowed upon the illustrations, but one of the best is that of the high altar in the Cathedral of Oviedo. At Gijon, called the Spanish Cardiff, it was discovered that "real Whitby jet" is procured near the town, and that about 1,600 boxes, of 112 pounds each, are annually shipped from Gijon to London. Next to the picturesque little seaport of Rivadasella, Gijon is the principal shipping place for "Barcelona nuts"; and large business is done in packing sardines in tins which, to suit foreign markets, bear French instead of Spanish labels. The chapter on the "Birthplace of Spain," as the authors style Covadonga, is rhapsodical; and the one on Asturian history and folk-lore is mostly padding. The authors seem to be under some misapprehension with regard to Le Sage's hero, for they say, "Although we have christened this chapter 'The Home of Gil Blas,' we have not much to say about Santillana, where the *great poet* was born." The italics are ours.

With all its faults, however, the book is thoroughly well intentioned; and there is no doubt that the authors would prove very genial companions in a Cantabrian hostel. But they have tried to make too many bricks with an insufficiency of straw, and the result is a ponderous volume of nearly four hundred pages, the really useful matter of which need hardly have occupied forty. If, however, they will lay to heart these criticisms, which are penned in no hostile spirit, they may produce next season a really useful work upon Galicia, a province respecting which very little is known beyond its ports. In taking leave of the present volume we can at least say that the information regarding inns, routes, and conveyances appears to be up to date, and can, therefore, be recommended to the intending tourist; while the general reader will find a large, clear type, which will enable him to distinguish easily between the grain and the chaff.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

The Bostonians. By Henry James. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

Vengeance is Mine. By Eliza F. Pollard. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Aunt Rachel. By D. Christie Murray. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

Jenny Jennett: a Tale without a Murder. By A. Gallenga. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

Tartarin sur les Alpes: Nouveaux Exploits du Héros Tarasconnais. Par Alphonse Daudet. Illustré d'Aquarelles. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

BASIL RANSOM, a young man from the state of Mississippi, comes to practise as a lawyer in New York. He goes to Boston to visit two distant cousins, of whom the elder, Mrs. Luna, is a lively and worldly young widow, while her sister Miss Olive Chancellor is of a highly nervous temperament, morbidly conscientious, and wholly given up to the cause of female "emancipation." Basil is taken by her to a meeting of other supporters of the cause, at which

an address is given by a girl named Verena Tarrant, daughter of a vulgar mesmerizing quack, who has an idea of making capital of her "gift," namely, a certain power of continuous utterance in a musical voice. Basil and Olive each in their own way fall in love with the girl. Olive, who is rich, takes her into her own house and trains her as a champion of the cause; Basil gradually resolves to make her his wife. This is the situation into which Mr. James gets his characters by the end of his first volume, and the remainder of the story is occupied with the details of the struggle. It will be easily conceived that even Mr. James's powers of dilution are hard put to it to make so slight a theme furnish forth the regulation number of volumes. In order to do it he has to fill page after page with long analysis of feelings, or minute descriptions, whether of character or scenery, which, subtle and delicate as they often are, produce at last in the reader's mind the same kind of irritation as results from an over-elaborated picture of a subject which might be sufficiently indicated by a few bold strokes. We know Basil Ransom and Olive Chancellor perfectly well by the end of the first chapter; and every fresh touch put upon their portraits after this seems almost an impertinence. It is, perhaps, for this reason that of all the characters in the story the most entirely satisfactory is "Doctor" Mary J. Pranse, a young lady who, having solved the problem of her own "emancipation" in a thoroughly practical and even useful manner, is inclined to treat with a good deal of contempt the methods adopted by Miss Chancellor and her allies. "Well," she says, on being questioned by Ransom as to what they have to say,

"what it amounts to is just that women want to have a better time. That's what it comes to in the end. I am aware of that, without her telling me. 'And don't you sympathize with such an aspiration?' 'Well, I don't know as I cultivate the sentimental side. There's plenty of sympathy without mine. If they want to have a better time, I suppose it's natural; so do men too, I suppose. But I don't know as it appeals to me—to make sacrifices for it; it ain't such a wonderful time—the best you can have!'"

Luckily Dr. Pranse is a subordinate character; she only appears occasionally, so we are left with the feeling which every author should aim at producing, that we should like to have more of her. Another person who serves as a foil to the enthusiasts by profession—by the way, are there *no* male Bostonians?—is Miss Birdseye, a delightful old lady, who was taking Bibles to the negroes "down South," at the imminent risk of being tarred and feathered, before the leaders of the "movement" were in their cradles. She has boundless faith in all improvement, thereby differing from Dr. Pranse; but both alike are genuine and practical. The final contest for Verena is well told; but the occasion is hardly serious enough to arouse that interest which ought to belong to the culminating point of so long a story. Condensed into one volume 'The Bostonians' would be as good as anything Mr. James has written; expanded into three it is nothing short of tedious.

The author of 'Vengeance is Mine' is animated by the desire of casting off the shackles of that schoolroom propriety which

debars the average novelist from dealing with the broad facts of human nature in a manner consonant with reality. This at least is the inference to be gathered from a somewhat gratuitous defence of French novelists which occurs in one of her chapters, and it is confirmed by the comparative unconventionality of the plot. Still Miss Pollard is very far from being a realist, and in the development and conclusion of her story makes more than one concession to the needs of the sentimental reader. The most serious defect in her otherwise readable novel is that she describes her personages in terms which their conversation and actions wholly fail to justify. The heroine is a girl whose intellect has been trained to a high pitch, whilst the other sides of her character have been allowed to expand at will subject to no external influences. In introducing her with these advantages and disadvantages into the society of several typical country families Miss Pollard has suggested opportunities for the display of originality without, however, availingly herself of them. In order to keep hero and heroine apart the former's father, honourable gentleman as he has proved up to that point, turns forger; while to bring them together a wife is summarily disposed of by the convenient medium of an overdose of chloral. In conclusion, we may add that the few allusions to school life which occur in 'Vengeance is Mine' prove how expedient it is for lady novelists to eschew that topic.

Mr. Christie Murray's rate of production is alarmingly rapid. The dedication of 'First Person Singular' was dated in November and the preface of 'Aunt Rachel' in December. But neither shows signs of hasty execution, and it may be inferred that the author is now at the climax of his career. He has gained his experience, his memory is well stored, his knowledge of human nature is ripe, and his style shows signs of concentration. There is no reason why he should not now pour out his best work rapidly, as many another good novelist has done before him. 'Aunt Rachel' is an excellent piece of work, in some respects the best he has done. He describes it as "a rustic sentimental comedy," and that is exactly what it is. The scene is an ideal village, and the time of action stretches over a very few weeks. There are two pretty love stories, one between young people, the other between old, and there are some capital humorous interludes. The only fault of construction is that two of the humorous characters have too slight a connexion with the story and drop out of it, much to the reader's regret. The droll old lord who goes about with the village "daftie" cropping all trees that project too much over the pathways is an admirable character, but he ought to have been brought on to the stage again. The opening scene is the most effective thing in the book. There is a quartet party playing Beethoven in a village garden:—

"Three of the players were old, stout, grey, and spectacled. The fourth was young and handsome, with dreamy grey-blue eyes, and a mass of chestnut-coloured hair. There was an audience of two—an old man and a girl.....The three seniors ploughed away business-like, with intent frowns, and the man who played the cello counted beneath his breath, 'One two

three four—one two three four,' inhaling his breath on one set of figures, and blowing on the next."

To do justice to the conversation would require more quotation than space can be spared for, but it is delightfully humorous, and as lifelike as the description of the garden and the players.

It is seldom that a veteran journalist takes to novel-writing to amuse the well-earned leisure of his retirement from active work, especially after he has told the public in an autobiography his reasons for not writing a novel. Mr. Gallenga's tale is a slight but melodramatic story, nicely told, of how an Englishman of birth and estate woos an American beauty who is spending the winter at Rome. The villain whose misdeeds make the two volumes possible is not a very probable character, and Mr. Gallenga is too pronounced a Gallophobe to be able to make his French *attaché* true to life.

M. Alphonse Daudet's story is extremely amusing, and the illustrations are delightful. Readers of the former volume, which described Tartarin's adventures in Algiers, will remember his triumphant reception on his return to Tarascon. Nothing was known there of the infidelity of Baïa or of the treachery of the Montenegrin prince. On the other hand, his success among the lions could not be doubted. It was proved by the skins which he brought home. In the new volume we learn that Tartarin's dearly won pre-eminence gave rise to envy. A certain gunsmith, by name Costecalde, aspired to replace Tartarin in the presidency of the Alpine club at Tarascon. But Tartarin was not the man to give in without a struggle, and he determined, by ascending some of the highest mountains of the Alps, to gain a distinction which would for ever demolish the pretensions of his rivals. Equipped with climbing-irons, pickaxe, and all the paraphernalia of a mountaineer, Tartarin leaves Tarascon under cover of night, after making his will and taking a solemn farewell of his friend Bézuquet, to whom he confides his heroic intentions; but before he has had the opportunity of making any dangerous ascents, he meets with an old friend and fellow townsman, the courier Bompard, known at Tarascon as *l'imposteur*. Bompard makes some strange revelations to his friend. Switzerland is a vast kuraal, managed by a rich company. The whole country is artificially prepared for tourists. The risks are purely imaginary. For the sake of the English a few peaks, such as the Jungfrau and the Finsteraarhorn, still preserve the appearance of danger, but there is no possibility of an accident, not even in the crevasses. Tartarin inquires about the guides lost the previous year in the accident at the Wetterhorn. Bompard replies:

"Ils se portent aussi bien que les voyageurs ; on les a seulement fait disparaître, entretenus à l'étranger pendant six mois, une réclame qui couté cher, mais la Compagnie est assez riche pour s'offrir cela."

Firmly convinced of the truth of this theory, Tartarin ascends the Jungfrau, where his coolness and contempt for danger win the admiration of the guides. But Tartarin's exploits are not finished. At Geneva he receives a Tarascon newspaper which contains a paragraph:—

"Le bruit court que Costecalde.....va partir pour l'ascension du Mont Blanc, monter encore plus haut que Tartarin."

Our hero at once resolves to anticipate his rival, and Bompard agrees to accompany his friend. The first part of the ascent is successfully performed, but Tartarin and Bompard, who are linked together by a rope, get separated from the guides. The weather becomes stormy, and the position is critical. Tartarin, who gives himself up for lost, unburdens his mind to his friend:—

"Pardonnez-moi, Gonzague ; oui, oui, pardonnez-moi. Je vous ai rudoyé tantôt, je vous ai traité de menteur.....J'en avais le droit moins que personne, car j'ai beaucoup menti dans ma vie.....Écoutez-moi, ami.....d'abord je n'ai jamais tué de lion." "Cela ne m'étonne pas," fait Bompard tranquillement."

But the weather clears, and the ascent is continued. A fearful accident ensues. In crossing a ridge Tartarin, who is in advance, slips ; Bompard hears a cry and feels a strain on the rope. That evening Bompard arrives alone at the Grands Mulets. He was nearly dead, and had only strength to exclaim, "Tartarin — perdu — cassée la corde." After the religious ceremony at Tarascon in honour of its famous townsman, a meeting was held at the club to hear Bompard's account of the catastrophe. But the touching narrative was interrupted by the arrival of the hero whose loss they were mourning. "Vé ! Tartarin." "Té Gonzague." We shall not give the particulars of Tartarin's escape. Those who wish for further information on the subject must consult M. Daudet's charming volume.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Hints and Helps for Latin Elegiacs. By H. Lee-Warner, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press).—*An Introduction to Latin Elegiac Verse Composition.* By J. H. Lupton, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.).—Mr. Lee-Warner's general views on elegiac versification are admirable, and his hints, so far as they go, are useful ; but for him to suppose that the English of his exercises is like the kind of Latin boys read in ordinary selections from Ovid is nothing short of an hallucination. The "helps" make difficult Chinese puzzles of the couplets, which teachers, *experto credant*, had better not try to solve without the key. The ten dozen or so of unaltered extracts would do very well as pieces for English repetition ; but their selection for rendering into Latin verse shows that Mr. Lee-Warner has little sympathy with the trials of youthful translators. There is, too, reason to suspect the correctness of some of his Latinity ; e.g., he uses *pluviosus* when *pluvialis* would scan equally well, and (p. 32) seems to lengthen the penultimate of *tonitru*. On the other hand, Mr. Lupton's is the best work of the kind which has been published since Mr. Gepp's excellent 'Progressive Exercises,' to which it is intended to be "partly introductory, partly supplementary." The English extracts are very well selected, and the retranslations are from the Latin of some of our best composers, such as Shilleto, Conington, and Dr. Paley.

Elementary Classics.—Eschyli Prometheus Vinctus. With Notes and Vocabulary by Rev. H. M. Stephenson, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.).—The 'Prometheus' may be one of the easiest Greek plays, but only an abuse of language can include it under "Elementary Classics." Mr. Stephenson's commentary, by the sparseness of the annotation, quite bears out the notion conveyed in the preface that the difficulty of reading the play lies almost entirely in the large amount of lexicon work involved. Either Mr. Stephenson should have doubled his notes or

else our best editors of easy classics give far too much help. Some of the notes which are given ought to prove incomprehensible to little boys.

Easy Recitations and Dialogues for Junior Classes. Edited by J. L. Richardson. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)—The classes for which these recitations and dialogues are intended must be very junior indeed, and consist of quite young children, just able to read and learn, as, in fact, the preface implies. Mr. Richardson is right in thinking that for such children light and amusing pieces are desirable. It is a pity that extracts of this character do not enter more largely into the composition of his work, which is pervaded by too serious a tone. The pieces in verse are derived from inferior sources, and have rarely sweetness of sound or much point. The prose dialogues are taken from well-known works, and possess more merit.

Cassell's Modern School Series.—The Citizen Reader. With a Preface by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P. (Cassell & Co.)—‘The Citizen Reader’ is so called because it is intended to prepare those who read it for becoming good citizens. It is chiefly composed of chapters which explain in simple language the nature and working of the various institutions by means of which the government and defence of the country are carried on, such as the throne, the houses of Parliament, the public offices, the courts of justice, the army, navy, and auxiliary forces. In addition to these there are chapters on patriotism, freedom, thrift, education, and our duties towards foreigners. This kind of reading is not well fitted for any but the most advanced classes in public elementary schools, and even for them well-written biography and history would seem more appropriate, if there be any truth in the adage that example is better than precept. This the writer himself practically acknowledges, by often turning aside to introduce matter of that sort. It is not for want of such information as is here given with regard to public institutions that people fail to become good citizens. The most effective way of preparing good citizens is to train children to do their duty at home and at school. They will have no difficulty, if well taught in other respects, in afterwards learning and performing their duties to society and their country. The book is abundantly illustrated with cuts of varied merit.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

An Old Scots Brigade: being the History of Mackay's Regiment, now incorporated with the Royal Scots. By John Mackay (late) of Herriesdale. (Blackwood & Sons.)—The Royal Scots, better known as the 1st, the Royal Regiment, or “Pontius Pilate's Guards,” its barrack-room nickname, is a distinguished as well as a most ancient corps. It took its origin in Mackay's Regiment, raised in 1626 by Sir Donald Mackay, first Lord Reay, for service under Count Mansfelt. It landed at Gluckstadt on the 15th of October, 1626. In 1628 it took a prominent part in the defence of Stralsund, and, according to Munro, “five hundred good men, besides officers, were killed, and of the remnant that escaped, both of officers and soldiers, not one hundred were free of wounds received in defence of the good cause.” In 1629 the regiment entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus. At that time it consisted of 2,300 men, in twelve companies. In all the sieges and actions which were fought by Gustavus Adolphus, Mackay's Regiment took a prominent part, particularly distinguishing itself at Leipzig. It was not present at Lutzen, for, having been much reduced by death, wounds, and disease, the regiment was ordered to remain in quarters till the arrival of recruits. Subsequently it saw plenty of service, and fought at Nordlingen, where it suffered so severely that out of the twelve companies, numbering each about one hundred and fifty men, there remained after

the battle only sufficient men to make up one company. Here the existence of Reay's Regiment practically ended, for a few months later the one company of Mackay's, with the remnants of Gustavus's other twelve Scotch regiments, took service under Sir John Hepburn, who had entered the French army, and were incorporated in a corps called “Le Régiment d'Hebron,” “Hebron” being the French version of Hepburn. Sir John Hepburn was killed at Saverne in 1636, and was succeeded in the command of his corps by Lord James Douglas, and the regiment changed its title to that of “Le Régiment de Douglas.” In 1661, at the request of Charles II., it came to England, and remained here for eight years. At the end of that time it returned to France, but in 1678 again came to England and was incorporated with the British army, and after several changes of title became the “Lothian Regiment,” but is better known as the Royal Scots. We conclude our notice with the following extract from the book before us: “This is probably the oldest regiment in the world; for, having been partly formed from the Scottish Archers in the service of France, it may be said to have been embodied for upwards of 600 years; and it certainly is one of the most celebrated—for its records show that since the battle of Baugé in 1421, at which it greatly distinguished itself (being then the body-guard of the King of France), it has taken part in 228 battles and sieges, exclusive of the later wars of the Crimea and India. ‘No other regiment in the world can show such a roll of glory!’”

The plan of *An American in Norway*, by Mr. J. F. Vicary (Allen & Co.), is certainly somewhat novel, if not particularly artistic. A young Norse-American, son of a well-to-do Norwegian emigrant to the Great Republic, proceeds to the land of his forefathers to fish and shoot and, according to his father's advice, to bring back a Norwegian wife with him. He stays with an old friend of his father during his sojourn in the country, and his daily fishing, sporting, and walking excursions, and the narrative of his wooing and winning a wife from among the three daughters of his host, form the framework upon which Mr. Vicary has built his book. But the volume contains at the same time a great deal of information about the habits and customs of the Norwegians, the history and politics of the country, its folk-lore, &c., written in such a precise style as to recommend it as a good class-book for students of the geography, history, and ethnology of Norway. The author has succeeded in making his book well-principled; the sentiments are all that they should be, and one rises from the reading of the volume with the impression that the Norwegians must live a most happy and idyllic life. Finally, Mr. Vicary is very accurate; indeed, few books on Norway are so correct. The Norwegian words and expressions are properly spelt and used; in fact, we have only discovered one mistake, a slight grammatical one. Intending visitors to Norway will not find many hints about routes, &c., and we are inclined to believe that the book will be more enjoyed by those who have already visited the country. The following extract is a specimen of the naïve style in which the author intermingles useful dissertations upon all things Norwegian with his love stories:—“And I think Herr Tyssen makes a mistake when he touches my foot under the table, believing it to be Olava's,” said Fröken Sophie. “You have no business to put your foot where I might naturally expect your sister's to be,” said Harild. Tyssen with some asperity. “Why, love distracts him,” said the Amtmand, laughing. “You had better be soothed, Harild, by the influence of tobacco.” “My accident,” said John Sterling, as they began to smoke, “has prevented Tyssen from seeing the capercailzie in its native haunts.” “There are none very near here,” said the Amtmand. “Our name for them is Tiur, that is, for the male birds; we call the hen Rö.” The best time to observe them is

at the commencement of the breeding season, when the cocks fight for the possession of the hens. An old cock crows just before daybreak, and the others answer in defiance. The stronger birds drive away the younger and weaker. The birds are so occupied in these contests that they can then be easily approached and shot,”—and so on.

THE premature death of Father Burke deprived the Roman Catholic Church of a fluent controversialist and undoubtedly the most able Irish preacher of his generation. Under these circumstances it was natural and fitting that his biography should be written, and Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick, who is the author of the *Life of Father Thomas Burke* (Kegan Paul), has had much experience as a biographer. But his two bulky volumes are not altogether calculated to extend the reputation of their subject outside the ranks of his personal friends and admirers. Mr. Fitzpatrick has collected an immense amount of materials, but has shown too little discrimination in dealing with them. A sense of proportion would have induced him to spare a great many of the anecdotes which overflow from the text into the notes, and are not always characterized by interest or relevancy. The great length of these memoirs, due to this lack of restraint on the part of the author, is a serious obstacle in the way of their popularity. They might easily have been condensed into one volume, and have proved interesting and entertaining reading. Mr. Fitzpatrick should greatly abridge the book when he comes to print a second edition.

MR. GIBBON'S new volume, *A Maiden Fair, and other Stories*, is neatly published for a shilling by Messrs. Maxwell, and a very good shilling-worth it is. The principal story is laid in Scotland, and it need not be said that the fair maid of Newhaven and her sailor lover are admirably portrayed. The character of Bell Cargill—strange mixture of roughness and tenderness—and the pathetic end to which disappointment leads, are the most original bits of the story, though all the characters are natural and locally true. ‘Dorie’ is a pretty sketch of a laughter-loving English maiden who at first does not know her own mind, but in the end makes up very satisfactorily to her harassed lover for the searchings of heart she has caused him. ‘A Dangerous Lunatic’ is an over-true tale of how a man only harmlessly eccentric may be condemned to lifelong confinement as a lunatic by a large number of officials all acting with the best intentions.

Oliver's Bride, by Mrs. Oliphant (Ward & Downey), is said to be a “true story,” and certainly it is hardly one that an author would deliberately invent. The incident on which it is founded is sad and sordid enough, the only relief to its sombre character being found in Grace's noble simplicity. Oliver Wentworth, on the eve of his marriage with Grace, a woman worthy of all devotion, is summoned to the dying bed of an unhappy and unworthy creature, with whom he has had such relations as, now that his conscience is awakened by contact with a higher nature, he dare not ignore. So he goes and marries Alice on her death-bed, with a miserable hope that the sacrifice need not cost him much in time, or in the pain of revelation to the woman who respects as well as loves him. Alice does soon release him, but the gratification of her last wish so far revives her for a time that Oliver has to make the confession he shrinks from so unutterably. Grace, in the best manner of womanhood, not only forgives, but approves what she considers to have been his duty. It is a very slight tale, but the picture of a good woman is noble, and should give male readers much food for reflection.

We have on our table *A Practical Arithmetic*, by G. A. Wentworth and Rev. T. Hill (Boston, U.S., Ginn),—*The Silver and the Gold Question*,

THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

BESIDES Mr. Lucy's work, 'The Gladstone Parliament, 1880-85,' Messrs. Cassell promise several scientific works: 'The Freshwater Fishes of Europe: a History of their Genera, Species, Structure, Habits, Distribution, and Economic Importance,' by Prof. H. G. Seeley, F.R.S.; 'Memorials of the Craft of Surgery in England,' from materials compiled by John Flint Smith, twice President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, edited by Mr. D'Arcy Powers, M.A., with an introduction by Sir James Paget,—a new edition of 'Materia Medica and Therapeutics,' by Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce, lecturer on materia medica at Charing Cross Medical School,—'A Manual of Surgery, in 3 vols., in treatises by various authors, edited by Mr. Frederick Treves, F.R.C.S.—'Clothing,' by Mr. Frederick Treves, F.R.C.S.,—'The Eye and Sight,' by Mr. Henry Power, F.R.C.S.; 'The Ear and Hearing,' by Mr. George P. Field, aural surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital; and 'The Throat, Voice, and Speech,' by Dr. John S. Bristow, F.R.S.,—and 'The Skin and Hair,' by Mr. Malcolm Morris, F.R.C.S., surgeon to the skin department of St. Mary's Hospital. They also promise 'Modern German Reading: a Selection of Passages for Translation, selected from recent German Authors,' compiled by Prof. Heinemann,—'Catherine Owen's New Cook Book,'—Cassell's Popular Gardening: a Comprehensive Practical Guide to the Successful Cultivation of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables,' edited by Mr. D. T. Fish,—and 'The Theory of Bimetallism, and the Effects of the Partial Demonetization of Silver on England and India,' by Mr. D. Barbour, Financial Secretary to the Government of India. To their "National Library" Messrs. Cassell intend to add 'Voyages and Travels,' by Sir John Maundeville; 'She Stoops to Conquer' and 'The Good-Natured Man'; 'The Adventures of Baron Trenck' (translated by Thomas Holcroft); 'The Wisdom of the Ancients,' by Lord Bacon; 'Natural History of Selborne'; 'The Lady of the Lake'; 'Travels in the Interior of Africa,' by Mungo Park; Martin Luther's 'Table Talk'; 'The History of Egypt,' by Herodotus; 'A Voyage round the World,' by Lord Anson; and 'Selected Voyages,' from Richard Hakluyt's collection. To "The Fine-Art Library," edited by Mr. J. C. L. Sparks, will be added 'The Education of the Artist,' by M. Ernest Chesneau, and 'A Manual of Greek Archaeology,' by M. Maxime Collignon. Of the "Helps to Belief," a series of shilling manuals which we mentioned some time ago, the following are promised: 'Creation,' by the Bishop of Carlisle; 'God,' by Prof. Momerie; 'The Resurrection,' by the Archbishop of York; 'The Atonement,' by the Bishop of Peterborough; 'The Divinity of our Lord,' by the Bishop of Derry; 'The Morality of the Old Testament,' by Dr. N. Smyth; and 'Prayer,' by Mr. Shore.

The business of Messrs. Letts, Son & Co. (except the map portion) has been purchased by Messrs. Cassell and Messrs. Hazell, Watson & Viney, Limited, and a company has been formed, under the auspices of the two firms named, entitled "Letts' Diaries Company, Limited." Messrs. Cassell & Co. will be the publishers of Letts' Diaries and 'Yule Tide,' and will also supply the stationery to the export trade, whilst Messrs. Watson & Viney will manage the home portion of the stationery and printing business.

Two new three-volume novels will be published this month by Messrs. Ward & Downey—'A Reigning Favourite,' by Annie Thomas, and 'A Mental Struggle,' by the author of 'Phyllis.'

Literary Gossip.

We learn that the preparation of a memoir of the late Bishop Colenso will be

undertaken by the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox. The biographer will be assisted by a voluminous correspondence of great interest and value.

MR. LOWELL will contribute an article on the poet Gray, extending to twenty-four pages, to the next number of the *New Princeton Review*, which will be published on the 15th inst.

Apropos of our last week's paragraph on the proposed celebration of the eight hundredth anniversary of the completion of the Domesday Survey, it may be useful to note that the massive iron chest in which this ancient MS. was formerly kept at the Chapter House is still preserved in the Public Record Office. Little is known with precision as to the date of this curious specimen of early iron work; but if this could be fixed approximately, it might be possible to trace in some public record the precise date of its construction, much in the same manner that Eyston discovered, on the Wiltshire Pipe Roll, 12 Henry II. (A.D. 1166), the sheriff's charge on the king's exchequer "Pro una huchiā ad custodiendas cartas Baronum de Militibus." Not so fortunate as Domesday Book and its chest, the "hutch" in question and the valuable original returns of the Wiltshire tenants-per-baroniam concerning their knights-fees have been, it is to be feared, lost for ever. The dimensions of the Domesday chest are—height, 1 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; length, 2 ft. 11 in.; breadth, 1 ft. 9 in. The engraving in the photo-zincograph edition of Domesday Book hardly conveys a correct idea of its size.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., will contribute a paper on the silver question, entitled 'Boycotted Silver,' to the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*.

MR. WHATELY COOKE TAYLOR, who has had a long experience as an inspector of factories, proposes to publish this spring a book dealing with the history and philosophy of the factory system, a subject not previously dealt with in a comprehensive spirit by any work in English. The book is called an 'Introduction to a History of the Factory System,' and deals with the earlier forms of labour organization previous to the introduction of the modern system of factory labour in this country. It ends there; but if successful the work may possibly be continued down to date.

The first part of Mr. Buxton Forman's "Essay in Bibliography," entitled 'The Shelley Library,' is now ready for issue. It is published in the ordinary way by Messrs. Reeves & Turner, of the Strand, and the Shelley Society issues a copy to each of its members.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have in the press, and will shortly publish, a memoir of Henry Bazely, the Oxford Evangelist, by the Rev. E. L. Hicks. In some respects the book may be compared with the memoirs of Charles Lowder and of "Sister Dora."

MR. J. HORACE ROUND has in the press a volume containing a selection from his recent antiquarian and historical essays.

A NOVEL describing life among the Socialists in England will shortly be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. under the title of 'Demos.'

'LONDON AND ELSEWHERE' is the title of a volume by Mr. Thomas Purnell, about to be issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL have in the press a work written by Mr. Robert C. Leslie, entitled 'A Sea-Painter's Log.' It will contain some illustrations by the author.

THE mortality among bibliographers is great. Besides Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Stevens, we have to mourn the loss of Mr. Edward Edwards, who passed away quietly in his sleep at his house at Niton in the Isle of Wight. He had recently completed the revision of the new edition of his most notable work, his 'Memoirs of Libraries,' and it is now passing through the press. He was for many years one of the staff of the British Museum, and afterwards became librarian of the Free Library at Manchester. He was a prolific writer, producing besides his *opus magnum* 'Lives of the Founders of the British Museum,' a biography of Raleigh, 'Libraries and Founders of Libraries,' 'Manchester Worthies,' and other books. One of his last productions was the article "Newspapers" in the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

UNDER the title of the *Winchester College Chronicle*, a new school paper has been recently started in opposition to the *Wykehamist*. The editors are two Winchester "men"—Mr. J. Gully, a son of the Queen's counsel, and Mr. Drake. The first number shows signs of smartness, and should at least serve to rouse its literary rival. In a notice of the Boat Club the Itching comes in for severe criticism. "Red Bridge," it is stated, spans "a bed of mud, weeds, stones, and every requisite for a first-class river with the exception of—water." The publication is monthly.

DEPTFORD is to be added to the number of metropolitan parishes which have declined to adopt the Free Library Acts. A poll having been taken during the week, the result showed that 3,080 persons voted against the Acts and only 1,890 for them, giving a majority of 1,190 against their adoption: 12,800 voting papers were issued; of these 738 were spoilt.

MR. MORSE STEPHENS, who has been for some years contributing biographical articles on the chief leaders of the Revolution to the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' is bringing out the first volume of a 'History of the French Revolution.' He attempts to give the results of recent researches, which in many ways modify the received accounts, and has laid especial stress upon the history of the Revolution in the provinces. The work will be completed in three volumes, the second of which goes down to the death of Robespierre, and will probably be published in the summer, and the third to the assumption of power by Bonaparte as First Consul.

THE death is announced of Mr. C. D. Morris, Professor of Latin and Greek in the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, U.S. He was a son of Rear-Admiral H. G. Morris, and was born in Charmouth, Dorset, February 17th, 1827. He took his degree at Oxford in 1849, and became a Fellow of Oriel. He went to the United States in 1853, and was for a time Rector of Trinity School, New York, and subsequently started a private school for boys.

He was then appointed a professor in the University of the city of New York, and from that position he was called in 1876 to the chair in the Johns Hopkins University which he held until his death.

THE veteran poet and dramatist, Mr. John A. Heraud, now in his eighty-seventh year, will shortly give to the world his last poem. It is entitled 'The Sibyl among the Tombs: an Elegy written in a London Churchyard.' The infirmities of age have compelled Mr. Heraud for the past few years to relinquish his literary labours. The present poem was suggested by a little adventure which happened to his daughter, Miss Edith Heraud, in Islington Churchyard. This the lady relates in a short introduction to the elegy. The poem will be issued by Mr. Daniel S. Stacy, of Islington.

DR. DUDGEON, of Pekin, who is said to possess great influence with the leading statesmen of China, is writing a 'History of Opium.' The work, which is partially in type in Pekin, will contain much novel information concerning the early history of the supply and its introduction into China.

A GERMAN translation of De Quincey's 'Confessions of an Opium-Eater' has just been issued, under the title of 'Bekenntnisse eines Opium-Essers,' by Herr R. Lutz, the Stuttgart publisher.

ANOTHER public library was opened in Paris (already so much richer in such facilities for popular instruction than our own metropolis) on Sunday, February 28th. This was the Bibliothèque Municipale Professionnelle d'Art et d'Industrie, established by means of a bequest of M. A. S. Forney to the city. It includes a reference and a lending department, both free, and contains a considerable number of books on the fine and industrial arts and the applied sciences, besides over 10,000 engravings, drawings, and photographs.

THIRTY years ago Turkish newspapers did not exist, and it was Mr. Alfred Churchill, born in Turkey, who chiefly gave them shape and body. Now that journalism is a settled institution, its members are beginning to obtain the rewards of political life. One of the last beneficiaries is Said Bey, late editor of the *Turik*, who is made ambassador to Rome.

SCIENCE

Anthropoid Apes. By Robert Hartmann. "International Scientific Series." (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

THIS excellent and highly interesting book appeared in the original German two years ago, and is already well known to many English readers, but will be none the less welcome in its English form to all interested in natural history and anthropology in this country. For some reason not explained, the title is much shortened in the English form of the work, since it runs in the German 'The Anthropoid Apes and their Structure as compared with that of Man-kind,' a title which more fully sets forth the scope of the work, and its importance from an anthropological point of view, than the mere term at present adopted, 'Anthropoid Apes.' Another omission is that of the

preface of the German work, there being no preface here, although a preface is to be found in other works of the same series also published in German. In the German preface some information is given which is not without interest. It is, for example, stated that the work was originally to have been undertaken by Prof. Broca, whose intention was frustrated by his death before he had prepared any manuscript. The present author has not made it feature of his book to join battle either with the supporters or opponents of Darwinism. He explains that some of the excellent illustrations are taken from original water-colour or pencil drawings by his own hand. The book brings together within a convenient compass all that is most important concerning the structure and relations of the anthropoid apes as compared with one another and with man, and embodies all authentic information concerning the habits of the various anthropoids hitherto obtained. Prof. Hartmann is a distinguished authority on the subject, and has devoted much time to original research concerning the anthropoid apes, as will be seen by reference to the most useful list of authorities for chap. i. given in the appendix. He has produced a work which is extremely interesting, thoroughly trustworthy, devoid of personal bias, and just the book which all persons of culture who take any interest in the question of their ancestry will like to read.

As in Prof. Huxley's famous treatise on nearly the same subject, 'Man's Place in Nature,' the influence of which is evident in the present work, the first chapter is historical. It commences with Hanno's encounter with "gorillai" in the mountainous district of Sierra Leone: how Hanno's seamen caught three females, which bit and scratched so furiously that it was necessary to kill them on the spot; and how Pliny relates that in B.C. 146 two of their skins were still preserved at Carthage. These "gorillai" were, however, chimpanzees; the gorilla does not range so far north. The next account of the chimpanzee, after a long interval, is Pigafetta's, published in 1598. The orang was not described till 1778 by Bosmaer. The gorilla first began to be heard of in about 1819. Savage, a Protestant missionary on the Gaboon, named it *Troglodites gorilla* in 1849, and Owen described two skulls of it in the following year. Our knowledge of the smaller anthropoids, the gibbons, is mostly of very recent date. The external form of the various anthropoid apes is described in the second chapter, special attention being paid to the most important circumstance that representatives of each species differ most remarkably in form in accordance with differences of age and sex.

The three woodcuts of the adult male gorilla and young male at two stages of growth, taken from the author's special memoir on the gorilla, are extremely instructive as showing how most striking resemblances to human features in the young become gradually obliterated as growth proceeds. The juvenile and anthropomorphic characters are, as elsewhere, much more fully retained in the adult female than in the male. Amongst the higher anthropoids, the female is much smaller in size than the male, as amongst some human races, such as the Andaman Islanders. The anatomical struc-

ture of the anthropoid apes is carefully compared with that of man in a long chapter which forms about half the book. A short account of varieties in the form of anthropoids follows. There are numerous forms more or less intermediate between the gorilla and the chimpanzee, mostly known from single specimens, some of which have received specific names, but concerning which there is still much uncertainty as to their exact origin and specific identity. The chapter on the geographical distribution, habits in a state of nature, and native names of anthropoids is one of the most interesting in the book. With regard to the native names, it is interesting to note that the untutored Malay is more zoologically correct in calling his wild congener orang-utan—wood, or rather forest, man—than some European naturalists of the old school, who would even assign man and the orang to different sub-classes of the mammalia. The error of the *savant* is one generated of too elaborate a refinement of ideas which have required, not without effort, to be unlearned by his successors. The extraordinary closeness of the resemblances of the anatomical details of the anthropoid apes and man cannot but be astonishing to those who may study them in this book for the first time, but, indeed, what else can be expected if it be borne in mind that even the lamprey, at the opposite end of the vertebrate scale, has its eyes moved by six special muscles corresponding exactly to the six which move the human eye, and supplied by a complicated arrangement of nerves from the brain, of a common origin in both cases? Whether the vertebrate eye—that is to say, both the lamprey's and man's—will turn out, as Dr. Dohrn is now trying to prove, in order to account for the six muscles and their nerves, to be ancestrally derived from a number of modified ancestral gills, remains to be seen. It is quite a possible solution of the difficulty to the modern morphologist.

It will be refreshing for those who do not belong to those sects who feed upon the strongest animal food, in the form of eggs and milk, and term themselves vegetarians, to learn that the anthropoids are by no means strictly frugivorous. Exclusively vegetable diet can hardly be regarded, as it is by some modern vegetarians, as "the natural and ancient food of our race."

"Like most species of apes, the gorilla preys upon the smaller mammals, upon birds and their eggs, and upon reptiles. The gorillas which have been kept in confinement in Berlin have been quite omnivorous, and have displayed a special taste for animal food";

and some captive anthropoids have very probably languished in prison from being compelled to abstain from all animal diet.

"Savages report that gorillas devour the bodies of animals killed in hunting, and even human bodies, and this does not sound improbable."

It is thus just possible that traces of a practice very near cannibalism were inherited by man, though Prof. Schaaffhausen, of Bonn, in his recent essay on cannibalism, does not admit the idea. The Dyaks of Borneo are very fond of the meat of the orang-utan, and shoot it with poisoned darts in order to eat it. According to Von Koppenfels, whose early death is much to be deplored, the gorilla constructs a bed for his night lair

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in or upon the trees. He breaks and bends the branches together at a height of six metres from the ground, and covers them with twigs or moss. The male spends the night at the base of the tree with his back against it, protecting the female and young as they sleep in the nest. Koppenfels has endeavoured to modify the accounts of the alleged ferocity of the gorilla, and writes :—

" As long as the gorilla is unmolested he does not attack men, and, indeed, rather avoids the encounter. When scared by man he generally takes to flight, and only assumes the offensive if wounded or driven into a corner. At such times his size, strength, and dexterity make him a by no means despicable enemy. He sends forth a kind of howl or furious yelp, stands up on his hind legs like an enraged bear, advances with clumsy gait in this position, and attacks his enemy."

Even then, if his rage is not provoked further and his opponent retreats, he does not return to the attack. In other cases he parries blows directed at him like a pugilist, as is also done by the bear; he grasps his opponent by the arm and crunches it, or else throws the man down and rends him with his canine teeth.

One of the most interesting facts concerning the human structure in reference to that of the anthropoids is that man himself has not yet become completely adapted to the erect position which he has assumed, as is proved by his liability to hernia and one or two other serious mishaps which he would escape by going on all fours. This was cleverly pointed out by the late Prof. A. H. Garrod some years ago.

We notice that one of the references to Prof. Huxley's 'Man's Place in Nature' in the German edition, that on p. 216, referring to a remarkable figure by Wolf of a gorilla walking, is entirely omitted in the translation on p. 232, where it should occur, and that the reference in the index to this citation of Huxley, present in the German work, is also absent in the English.

ASTRONOMICAL BOOKS.

Longitude by Lunar Distances. By Major H. Wilberforce Clarke. (Allen & Co.)—The story of the proposal made to Charles II. by the Sieur de St. Pierre to solve the much desired problem of obtaining the longitude at sea by lunar distances, and its rejection at the instance of Flamsteed on the ground that neither the stars nor the moon's motions were at that time sufficiently known to make it practicable, is familiar to all. It is, perhaps, not so well known that Morin had several years before made a similar proposal to the French Government, which was rejected by Cardinal Richelieu (after referring it to a committee) on the same grounds. Mr. Lynn suggested in a letter to the *Observatory* for August, 1833, that St. Pierre (who appears to have been an ignorant man) had in fact stolen the idea from Morin and brought it over to England in the hope of making money by it through the Duchess of Portsmouth, and that when Flamsteed bid him go to Morin (who had then been dead several years) he meant to show him that his trickery was seen through. As is well known, this led to the foundation of the Greenwich Observatory and to the appointment of Flamsteed himself as the first Astronomer Royal. More than two hundred years have elapsed since that time, and although astronomers are still anxious to effect further improvements in the lunar tables, so that these may accurately represent the motions of our erratic satellite during the lapse of more years

than is even yet practicable without empirical corrections, but they are abundantly sufficient for finding the longitude by lunar distances for the purposes of navigation, and the problem is practically completely solved. But the process requires a good deal of calculation, for which various methods have been proposed. These are clearly described and explained by the author in the volume before us; preference is given to the method proposed by M. Chauvenet, whilst the respective advantages of those of Airy and Challis are pointed out. The scientific navigator will undoubtedly find the work of great value.

A Popular History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century. By Agnes M. Clerke. (Edinburgh, Black.)—The task which Miss Clerke set before herself when she undertook this work was by no means easy; indeed, if we were to lay down all the qualifications necessary for its successful prosecution, we should in some respects seem to be reminding our readers of Imlac's enumeration of those required to form a poet. If the difficulty of writing a good history of the progress of modern astronomy increases as the centuries proceed, so does the labour in a much greater ratio. Every year science welcomes into its ranks an augmenting band of new workers; the mere gathering together of their contributions involves much care and patience, whilst the discussion of their bearing upon each other and the welding together the whole into a consistent narrative set out in its due proportions require qualities of a higher order and a mind imbued with a scientific spirit, not only well acquainted with the details of the particular science of which the history is to be narrated, but also sufficiently familiar with those of other sciences to be able to trace and explain with precision the general bearings of fresh discoveries and lines of research. In addition to all this, if the history is to be attractive and of permanent and general interest, although "high-flown phrases" are certainly by no means desirable, yet command of language and perspicuity of style are of at least as much importance in this as in any other subject of investigation and narration. Having said this much, we may as well add at once that we consider the present history of the progress of the oldest of the sciences during so much of the nineteenth century as has already elapsed (the information, we may remark, is well up to date of last September) a very decided success. The author points out that a third of a century has elapsed since the publication of Prof. Grant's invaluable work on the 'History of Physical Astronomy,' and that during that interval the so-called "new astronomy" has grown up by the side of the old; in other words, the revelations of the spectroscope have opened a field of research to which the name of astrophysical is sometimes appropriately given, leading to highly interesting results of a kind which were before so utterly beyond the range of scientific inquiry as scarcely to form a subject even of speculation amongst astronomers. To this new department of the science special attention has been given in the volume before us, which is divided into two parts, the line between which is roughly drawn at the middle of the present century. "Herschel's inquiries into the construction of the heavens strike the key-note of the first part; the discoveries of sun-spot and magnetic periodicity and of spectrum analysis determine the character of the second." Abstruse mathematical theories, unless in some of their more striking results, are excluded from consideration; but very full information is afforded on the progress of sidereal astronomy, of solar physics, of planetary and cometary discovery and physical observation, and (as before remarked) the various results of spectrum analysis as applied to the heavenly bodies, whilst an interesting chapter on the theories of planetary evolution gives a lucid account of the most recent investigations on that

subject. We may add that Miss Clerke is evidently fully justified in her claim (which unfortunately cannot be made by every historian, either scientific or otherwise) to have derived her materials, with few exceptions, from the original authorities; and that so much care has been bestowed on the revision of the sheets that we have noticed very few typographical blunders. She will allow us to point out that astronomers do not consider the lunar acceleration to be as yet fully explained, though we are quite aware that a claim on this behalf has been made; and that the objects taken by Sir W. Herschel for four satellites of Uranus, in addition to the two he really did discover, were in all probability not "telescopic ghosts," but (excepting, perhaps, in the case of the one supposed to be revolving within the orbit of Titania) very faint stars near the planet which were presumed to be satellites, the observations being insufficient in number to prove what was their true character.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

The letters written since January, 1884, by the late Signor M. Buonfanti are being published by *L'Esploratore*, with an introduction by Signor Rondone, who claims that his compatriot really did cross the African continent from Tripoli to the Gulf of Guinea. He advances, however, no proof in support of his assertions. The papers which Signor Buonfanti left at Brussels do not appear to have been examined, the New York journal which employed him as a special correspondent has not been heard of, and his American companion, Dr. Van Flint, appears to have vanished without leaving a trace behind him. Signor Buonfanti, according to his own statements, expected to realize from this expedition a profit of between three and four hundred thousand francs, and says he travelled at the head of four hundred men; yet Mr. Thomson, who made inquiries at Sokoto, could hear nothing about the passage of this multitude. The statements elicited from an ambassador from Timbuktu at Paris are far too vague to deserve serious attention.

Letters from officers with the Afghan Boundary Commission state that Major Holdich started at Christmas for Daulatabad, to collect his staff there preparatory to surveying the country beyond up to the Oxus. Capt. the Hon. M. G. Talbot wrote from Mazar-i-Sherif that he had met with a most flattering and cordial reception there, and that he was bringing his survey down from Balkh to Maimena. Two native surveyors, Heera Singh and Imam Sherif, had both returned after prolonged absence. The former had completed a capital survey of the Band-i-Turkistan and the upper waters of the Murghab in the Firozkohi country, and the latter had worked down south through the Taimuni country into Zamindawar to join on to the old Kandahar surveys. Both men went through considerable danger, the former owing to the feuds raging among the various sects of the Firozkohis, and the latter in Zamindawar, where, though the people were quiet enough, the "talibis," or religious students, were numerous and bloodthirsty, and displayed great animosity towards the turbaned survey attendants, whom they took for Sikhs, a race apparently most obnoxious to the Afghans.

Mr. Ney Elias, the well-known Indian official and traveller, has made a successful journey from Yarkand over the Pamir, down the Upper Oxus, through Shignan and Roshan, to Badakhshan. He was well received everywhere. This journey has been usefully supplemented south of the Hindu Kush by the explorations of Col. Lockhart, who was, however, prevented from going far into Kafiristan by interior disturbances among the tribes.

The Italian Geographical Society has decided to erect a scientific station on the southern frontier of Gojam, in Abyssinia.

The Russian authorities have just authorized

a hydrographical description of Lake Ilmen on lines similar to that already carried out with regard to Lakes Ladoga and Onega. Sixty thousand roubles are assigned for the work. Lake Ilmen has an area of 376 square miles.

The Russian journal *Siberia*, published at Irkutsk, gives the following particulars of the expedition under Dr. Bunge and Baron Toll, which is exploring, under the auspices of the Russian Geographical Society, the northern shores of the frozen sea and the islands of New Siberia:—

"The expedition left Irkutsk on the 7th (old style) of April, 1885, for Verkhoyansk, where it arrived on the 18th. Baron Toll left on May 4th to explore the upper part of the river Yana, and returned from this trip on May 26th with rich scientific materials. On June 12th he set out again to follow the course of the rivers Dolgulan and Bytantai, whilst Dr. Bunge started seven days later to descend the Yana. He arrived on the 26th of June at Shasardak, about thirty versts from the mouth of the Adycha. Thence he followed the river to its mouth. The two explorers met again on the 18th of July at Chagur (ten versts north of the mouth of the Bytantai), whence they travelled, setting out on the 22nd, along the Yana as far as Kazachia. They counted on reaching that locality at the end of a month, and on passing thence to the point where the Yana reaches the Polar Sea. The health of the travellers was reported to be quite satisfactory, and the inhabitants rendered them every assistance in their power by supplying horses and all other necessities."

Unter Kurbrandenburgischer Flage, nach dem Tagebuche des Chirurgen J. P. Oettinger (Berlin, Eisenschmidt), is the record of a voyage to the west coast of Africa, and thence to St. Thomas in the West Indies, performed in 1692-3 on board the Friedrich Wilhelm, one of the vessels fitted out by the African Company founded by the Great Elector in 1682. The writer, a Swabian, was ship's surgeon, and his diary, now first brought to light by Capt. Paul Oettinger, furnishes an interesting insight into the commercial transactions of the period. The Friedrich Wilhelm traded, as a matter of course, in slaves, 718 of whom were embarked at Whydah. Of these 659 were actually landed at St. Thomas, a very high proportion. Ivory, wax, apes, and parrots were also taken on board. On her voyage home the Friedrich Wilhelm was captured by three French frigates, after a hopeless defence, and burnt. As a contribution to the history of early German enterprise on the west coast of Africa this little book deserves some attention.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

The Journal of the Anthropological Institute for February contains some noteworthy papers. The endeavour of the President, Mr. F. Galton, to denote, by arithmetical quantities and relations, the degree and development of mental endowment has been followed by other original observers. Dr. Bain well says, "It is an error to suppose that mental qualities do not admit of measurement: no doubt the highly complex feelings of the mind are incapable of being stated with numerical precision, yet by a proper mode of approaching the subject a very considerable degree of accuracy is attainable"; and he mentions in detail a number of determinations which, in his opinion, "are pre-eminently suitable to observation and experiment, and may be given with numerical precision." Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc., has ingeniously tested the mental characteristics of children aged thirteen by affixing a quantitative value to the qualities of impression, apprehension, and order shown by them in describing a room or a picture to which they were introduced for ten minutes. Mr. Joseph Jacobs, B.A., has made the more ambitious attempt "to estimate, with some degree of precision, the intellectual ability of the Jews as compared with that of other Europeans," in continuation of his excellent paper published in the *Journal* last August. He acquires himself of the difficult task in an essay full of interesting

facts and suggestive inferences. Among the ethnological papers, Mr. James Dallas seeks to establish a new grouping of mankind according to geographical distribution into three classes, which he designates leucochroi, mesochroi, and aethochroi; Mr. Guppy describes with precision the physical characters of the Solomon Islanders; Mr. Hale contributes his personal observations of the Sakais of Perak; and M. Jean l'Heureux expounds the astronomical customs and religious ideas of the Blackfeet Indians of Canada.

The *Folk-lore Journal*, in addition to contributions to folk-lore from Scotland, Mongolia, India, and America, and to a number of tabulated folk-tales contributed by Mr. Larmer, pursues the discussion of the question of the proper classification of folk-tales in two papers, one by Mr. C. Staniland Wake, the other by Mr. J. S. Stuart Glennie. Mr. Wake would go further than even Mr. Ralston in seeking a moral in folk-tales and classifying them by its means, and is able thus to group one-half of the seventy-eight tales in Grimm's first volume under the three simple heads of the superiority of goodness and love over evil, simple-mindedness attended with good fortune, and ability or valour rewarded. Mr. Glennie, taking the whole field of folk-lore, ingeniously contrives a series of triple divisions, subdivisions, and subheads, for the expression of the beliefs, the passions, and the traditions of uncultured peoples.

The Folk-lore Society has also recently distributed among its members copies of the important unfinished work of Bishop Callaway, of St. John's, Kaffraria, on the religious system of the Ama-zulu, as described by them to him in their own words, with a translation into English and notes, comprising their traditions of creation, their ideas of God and of the Lord of Heaven, their systems of ancestor worship and interpretation of dreams, their heaven-doctors and medical magic.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE planet Mars is now on the meridian about midnight, in the constellation Leo. Jupiter rises about seven o'clock in the evening very near the star η Virginis; and Saturn, which is nearly stationary, is on the meridian at the same time, very near γ Geminorum.

We mentioned in our "Notes" for the 16th of January that MM. Paul and Prosper Henry at Paris had discovered, near the star Maia in the Pleiades, a new nebula by photography which they had not been able hitherto to perceive by direct telescopic observation. Prof. Pickering states, in No. 2712 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, that certain irregularities had been noticed in a photograph of the Pleiades taken at Harvard College Observatory so long ago as the 3rd of November, and exhibited on the 10th of that month at the Albany meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, where these irregularities received some attention. "They were supposed to be due merely to defects in the photographic process; but upon re-examination it appears that one of them corresponds so closely to what is described by MM. Paul and Prosper Henry, that there can be no doubt with regard to its origin. It must represent light photographically perceptible in the vicinity of the star Maia, as stated by its discoverers, who are undoubtedly entitled to the credit belonging to the perception and proof of this interesting phenomenon, although the Cambridge photograph seems to be the first upon which it is exhibited." Prof. Pickering goes on to say that the explanation thus afforded of one of the markings on the photograph in question renders the others of more interest than at first seemed to belong to them. There are indications of nebulous light about Merope, and a faint narrow streak of light projecting from one side of Electra; but no such light could be seen about Alcyone, Atlas, Pleione, or Taygeta.

Prof. E. C. Pickering has issued the *Annual Report* (which is the fortieth) of the Harvard College Observatory for the year 1885. As in several recent years, the most important work has consisted of the continuation of the photometric observations both of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites and of the zone stars. Comets have, as in former years, been occasionally observed, and observations made on the colour and spectra of stars. A new and important investigation in stellar photography has been made with a Voigtländer portrait lens of 8 in. aperture and 44 in. focal length, re-ground and mounted equatorially. With this instrument many photographs have been taken of the trails left by a star when the telescope is not driven by clockwork, polar stars as faint as of the fourteenth magnitude having been thus photographed, and equatorial stars of the sixth magnitude being found to leave their marks in this way. "The most striking results have been obtained with stellar spectra. Replacing the slit spectroscope by a large prism placed in front of the lens, photographs have been obtained of stars as faint as the eighth magnitude, in which lines are shown with sufficient distinctness to be clearly seen in a paper positive. As all the stars in a large region are thus photographed, more than a hundred spectra have been obtained on a single plate."

Prof. H. A. Rowland, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, sends us a notice of the photographic map of the normal solar spectrum made with one of his concave gratings of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft radius of curvature and 6 in. diameter, mounted so as to preserve the focus constant, and give a normal spectrum of the same scale as any given spectrum. The plates (seven in number) which contain the wave-lengths 3,680 to 5,790 are now ready, and will be sold at Baltimore or New York, or sent securely packed, at the charge and risk of the purchaser, for two dollars each plate, or ten dollars the set of seven plates.

We have received the numbers of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for October and November. The former contains an account, accompanied by drawings, by Prof. Ricci, of Palermo, of his observations of the surface of the planet Jupiter between the months of September, 1883, and May, 1884; also a description by the same astronomer of a great protuberance seen on the sun from the 16th to the 19th of September, 1885, and of its rapid breaking-up. The latter contains, amongst other papers, Prof. Cacciatore's account of the meteoric shower of the 27th of November last as observed at the Royal Observatory, Palermo, and a note by Prof. Zona on the orbit of those meteors and its correspondence with that of Biela's comet.

The *Connaissance des Temps* for the year 1887 has recently been published. This is the 209th issue of a publication which has been issued continuously since its first appearance under the editorship of Picard in 1679. We gave last year a short account of the improvements which had been effected in it at various times; no further alteration appears to have been made in the data, contents, and arrangement of the present volume.

Mr. Westwood Oliver, with the assistance of various observers, has in preparation a manual of "Astronomical Work for Amateurs," the aim of which is to help the possessors of limited instrumental means to turn their attention to astronomical researches of scientific utility, special attention being directed to the comparatively new fields of spectroscopy and celestial photography.

The Government Astronomer, with his usual promptitude, forwards to us his *Monthly Record* of observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory during July, 1885.

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SOCIETIES.

ROYAL. — *Feb. 18.* — Prof. Stokes, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: ‘Observations on the Radiation of Light and Heat from Bright and Black Incandescent Surfaces,’ by Mr. M. Evans, — and ‘On a Thermopile and Galvanometer Combined,’ by Prof. G. Forbes.

Feb. 25. — Prof. Stokes, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: ‘On a Comparison between Apparent Inequalities of Short Period in Sun-spot Areas and in Diurnal Declination Ranges at Toronto and at Prague,’ by Prof. B. Stewart and Mr. W. L. Carpenter, — and ‘On Radiant Matter Spectroscopy: Note on the Earth Ya,’ by Mr. W. Crookes.

GEOLOGICAL. — *Feb. 19.* — *Annual Meeting.* — Prof. T. G. Bonney, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read the reports of the Council and of the Library and Museum Committee for the year 1885.—The President handed the Wollaston Gold Medal to Mr. W. W. Smyth for transmission to Prof. A. L. O. des Cloizeaux, the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund to Mr. J. S. Gardner, the Murchison Medal to Mr. W. Whitaker, the balance of the proceeds of the Murchison Geological Fund to Mr. C. Reid, the Lyell Medal to Mr. W. Pengelly, the balance of the proceeds of the Lyell Donation Fund to Dr. H. Woodward, for transmission to Mr. D. Mackintosh, and the award from the Barlow-Jameson Fund to Dr. W. T. Blanford, for transmission to Dr. H. J. Johnston-Lavis.—The President then read his anniversary address.—The following were elected Council and officers for the ensuing year: President, Prof. J. W. Judd; Vice-Presidents, H. Bauermeister, Dr. J. Evans, Dr. A. Geikie, and J. A. Phillips; Secretaries, Dr. W. T. Blanford and W. H. Hustlestone; Foreign Secretary, W. W. Smyth; Treasurer, Prof. T. Wiltshire; Council, H. Bauermeister, Dr. W. T. Blanford, Prof. T. G. Bonney, T. Davies, Prof. P. M. Duncan, Dr. J. Evans, Dr. A. Geikie, Dr. H. Hicks, Dr. G. J. Hinde, J. Hopkinson, W. H. Hustlestone, Prof. T. M'Kenny Hughes, Prof. T. R. Jones, Prof. J. W. Judd, R. Lydekker, J. E. Marr, J. A. Phillips, Prof. H. G. Seeley, W. W. Smyth, J. H. Teall, W. Topley, Prof. T. Wiltshire, and Dr. H. Woodward.

Feb. 24. — Prof. J. W. Judd, President, in the chair.—Messrs. W. B. Kinsey and H. M. Platnauer were elected Fellows; and Prof. J. Vilanova y Piera, Madrid, a Foreign Correspondent.—The following communications were read: ‘On Two Rhætic Sections in Warwickshire,’ by the Rev. P. B. Brodie, — ‘On the Basement Beds of the Inferior Oolite of Gloucestershire,’ by Mr. E. Witchell, — and ‘On the Pliocene Beds of St. Erth,’ by Messrs. P. F. Kendall and R. G. Bell.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. — *Feb. 25.* — Mr. J. Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. Franks exhibited a mediaeval silver-gilt paten from Hamsterley, Durham, with sexfoil depression, containing the vernicle in the centre. The paten bears the London hall-marks for 1519–20.—Mr. T. F. Kirby exhibited a mediaeval silver parcel-gilt paten from Wyke, near Winchester. This paten has an engraved figure of the Agnus Dei for central device, within an octofoil depression, with fine floriated spandrels. Round the rim is the legend + CVNTA : CREO : VVIRTVTE : EREGO : PIE : TATE : REFORMATO.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope assigns to this paten a date circa 1280, and pronounces it to be the oldest piece of church plate in actual use now remaining in England.—Mr. F. J. Mitchell exhibited a hitherto unknown, but veritable example of a rood, which anciently stood on the rood-loft in the church of Kemery Inferior, Monmouthshire. It was found some thirty years ago, with a quantity of bones and rubbish, in the blocked-up roof staircase. Only the head and trunk, with the arms and one foot, remain, the remainder having decayed away; but these are fairly perfect. The arms are of different work from the figure, and Mr. Micklenthwaite suggests, with much probability, that the original arms were broken when the rood was pulled down temp. Edward VI., and restored when it was set up again in Mary's reign.—Mr. H. Norris exhibited a number of antiquities discovered at Ham Hill, including Roman fibulae, mediaeval ornaments, &c.—Mr. J. C. Robinson exhibited some interesting examples of Byzantine art, including a splendid pair of embroidered cuffs with the Annunciation, and Greek inscriptions recording their being the property of Cyrus Anathemus, archon of Corinth, and all the Peloponnesus; the remains of a fine carved boxwood triptych; and a number of gems and rings.—Mr. R. S. Ferguson exhibited a curious flat candlestick, hall-marked for 1705–6, given by Col. Gledhill to the Carlisle Company of Gloves, 1710; also a silver salver, given by the same gentleman to the Carlisle Company of Shoemakers, 1710, with a representation in bold repoussé work of Neptune and Amphitrite in the chariot being drawn by sea-horses over the

ocean. The salver bears the Flushing hall-marks. Mr. Ferguson also exhibited two racing bells belonging to the Corporation of Carlisle.

LINNEAN. — *Feb. 18.* — Prof. St. G. Mivart in the chair.—Prof. H. M. Posnett was elected a Fellow.—Mr. T. Christy exhibited some flowers preserved by a new chemical process; he also called attention to a new chinchona-bark from South Africa, and besides showed a living plant of *Erythroxylon coca* in fruit.—Mr. H. Goss showed *Pastinaca sativa* from the Thames side, Moulsey, Surrey.—Mr. A. D. Michael read a paper ‘On Acari of the Genus *Glyciphagus* discovered in Moles’ Nests.’ In *G. platygaster* the male, although differing slightly from the female, as is usual in the genus, still can easily be recognized as of the same species; but in *G. dispar*, while the female closely resembles that of *G. platygaster*, the male, on the contrary, is totally unlike in size, form, markings of body, and arrangement of the legs, &c. *G. dispar* also affords evidence of the retro-anal position of the bursa copulatrix, and its being the posterior median projection characteristic of the females of the genus. Mr. Michael speculates on the above divergence of the male form of *G. dispar*, seeing that its habitat and other conditions are the same as in its female and that of the closely allied species.—Mr. J. Ball gave a communication ‘On the Botany of Western South America.’ He introduced the subject with reflections on the climatal relations of the western seaboard, which have such a remarkable influence on the development of vegetable life. He then described his collection of plants from Buenaventura in Columbia, from Payta in Northern Peru, from Caldina in Northern Chili, and Lota in Chili, from the neighbourhood of the channels of Western Patagonia, and the Straits of Magellan, throughout interspersing reflections and brief summaries of the peculiarities of the floras in each of the districts in question. He infers that the vast region including the warm and moist parts of South and Central America should be regarded as a single botanical province, in which the same generic types are represented by species of which a large proportion are endemic and confined to comparatively small areas. Along with these we find in various parts of the same region a few forms so distinct as to be ranked as separate genera, mostly represented by one or very few species, and nearly allied to types of wide distribution. He assumes that in a broad sense the most natural divisions of the vegetation of the earth are wide areas of low country, over which, with more or less modification, limited number of types have extended, with islands of high land, which are the original homes of the special types that form the characteristic features of the floras of different regions.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS. — *March 2.* — Sir F. J. Bramwell, President, in the chair.—It was announced that eight Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and twenty-one candidates had been admitted as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of seven Members and twenty-four Associate Members.

ROYAL INSTITUTION. — *March 1.* — Dr. Warren De La Rue, Manager and V.P., in the chair.—Mr. T. C. Leitch, Mrs. S. Joshua, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir W. Thomson, Major E. Cecil Johnson, Dr. J. Abercrombie, Messrs. W. H. Barlow, A. Carpmael, H. Doetsch, J. P. Fearfield, R. Gent-Davis, J. Hopkinson, J. Inglis, G. Palmer, S. P. Thompson, and W. Tomlinson were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF ARTS. — *Feb. 25.* — Sir H. Roscoe in the chair.—A paper ‘On Photography and the Spectroscope in their Applications to Chemical Analysis’ was read before the Section of Applied Chemistry and Physics by Prof. W. N. Hartley.

March 1. — Prof. Guthrie delivered the concluding lecture of his course of Cantor Lectures ‘On Science Teaching,’ the subject of the teaching of physics being specially dealt with.

March 2. — Mr. Hyde Clarke in the chair.—A paper ‘On Bechuanaland and Central Africa’ was read by Mr. J. Mackenzie, late Deputy Commissioner of Bechuanaland, before a meeting of the Foreign and Colonial Section.

March 3. — Prof. W. C. Unwin in the chair.—Seven candidates were proposed for election as Members.—A paper ‘On Calculating Machines’ was read by Mr. C. V. Boys. The paper was illustrated by an interesting and valuable collection of past and present forms of calculating machines, which had been kindly lent for the occasion by their several owners.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY. — *March 2.* — Mr. W. Morrison, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. A. W. Budge read ‘A Memoir of the late Dr. Birch,’ by M. P. Le Page Renouf and Mr. E. A. W. Budge, with Notes on his Chinese Studies by Prof. Douglas.—The Secretary read a paper by M. E. Lefèbure, entitled ‘Le Cham et l’Adam Egyptiens.’

PHYSICAL. — *Feb. 27.* — Dr. J. H. Gladstone in the chair.—Dr. S. Young and Mr. D. E. Jones were elected Members.—The following communications were read: ‘The Relations of Pressure, Temperature, and Volume in Saturated Vapours,’ by Prof. W. C. Unwin. In the first part of this paper certain formulae given by Messrs. Ramsay and Young in a recent communication on ‘Some Thermodynamical Relations’ are criticized.—On a Map of the World in which the Proportion of Areas is Preserved,’ by Mr. W. Baily. The author had devised a method for constructing such a map, but has subsequently found that one precisely similar was employed by Flamsteed in 1722 for charting the stars in his ‘Atlas Coelestis.’—‘On a Delicate Calorimetric Thermometer,’ by Prof. S. U. Pickering.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. London Institution, 8.—‘The Anatomy of Musical Notes,’ Rev. H. R. Haweis.
- TUE. Royal Academy, 8.—‘Architecture,’ Mr. Watkins Lloyd.
- Aristotelian, 8.—‘Marginalia on Book I of Green’s “Prolegomena to Ethics,”’ the President.
- Surveyors’ Institute, 8.—‘London Remodelled. Discussion on Mr. Woodward’s Plan of London,’ Mr. W. H. Pennington.
- Society of Arts, 8.—‘Petroleum and its Products,’ Lecture I., Mr. B. Redwood (Cantor Lecture).
- Geographical, 8.—‘A Journey through the Kalahari Desert,’ Mr. F. A. Parry.
- WED. Royal Institution, 8.—‘Circulation,’ Prof. A. Gamgee.
- Colonial Institute, 8.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.—‘Exhibition of Instruments for Anthropometric Research,’ Dr. J. G. Garson. — ‘The Flint-Knapper Art in Scandinavia,’ Mr. E. A. W. Budge.
- Knapper Art in Scandinavia,’ Mr. E. A. W. Budge.
- Evans; ‘Stone Implements found in India,’ Mr. W. H. Pennington; ‘Prehistoric Finds in India,’ Mr. B. F. Cooke.
- Civil Engineers, 8.—‘Explosion of Homogeneous Gaseous Mixtures,’ Mr. D. Clerk.
- WED. London Institution, 8.—‘The Poetry of the Nineteenth Century,’ Mr. J. G. Lockhart.
- Microscopical, 8.—‘Life-History of an Acarus, one Stage whereof is known as *Labidophorus*, and upon an Unrecorded Species of *Disparis*,’ Mr. A. D. Michael.
- Society of Arts, 8.—‘The Experiments with Lighthouse Illumination at the South Pole,’ Mr. W. H. Woodward.
- Geographical, 8.—‘The Genus *Dipodomys* (Londale),’ Mr. J. Thomson; ‘Alteration of Coarsely Spherical Rocks,’ Mr. G. A. J. Cole; ‘Account of a Well-Sinking made by the Great Western Railway Company at Swindon,’ Mr. H. B. Woodward, with a Fossil by Mr. E. T. Newton.
- THUR. Royal Institution, 3.—‘Ancient Geography of Britain,’ Prof. W. B. Dawkins.
- Royal, 4.
- London Institution, 7.—‘Composers after Beethoven’s Time,’ Prof. E. Baade.
- Telegraph Engineers, 8.—‘Economy in Electrical Conductors’ and ‘Note on Magnetic Resistance,’ Profs. W. E. Ayrton and J. Perry.
- Society of Arts, 8.—‘Films and Papers as Substitutes for Glass in Photography,’ Mr. L. Woodward.
- Mathematical, 8.—‘On Ternary and n-ary Reciprocants,’ Mr. E. B. Elliott; ‘Note on the Invariantians of a Binary Quantic,’ Mr. J. Griffiths; ‘Homographic, Circular, and Projective Reciprocants,’ Mr. L. J. Rogers.
- Antiquaries, 8.—‘Two Mediaeval Seals,’ Mr. E. Peacock.
- Roman and other Antiquities found in Suffolk,’ Mr. E. St. F. Moore; ‘Excavations at Winchester Cathedral Church,’ Mr. T. F. Kirby; ‘On a Sculptured Roman Stone recently found at Bath,’ Rev. H. M. Scarr.
- FRI. United Service Institution, 3.—‘The New Military Rifle and its Comparison with other Military Rifles,’ Col. H. T. Arbuthnot; ‘The Improved Lee Repeating Military Rifle,’ Major H. G. Armstrong.
- Civil Engineers, 8.—‘Process of coining Gold, as carried on at the Melbourne Branch of her Majesty’s Mint,’ Mr. V. W. Detoe-Brown (Students’ Meeting).
- New Shakspere, 8.—‘Domestic Tragedy on the Elizabethan Stage,’ Mr. S. L. Lee.
- Royal Institution, 9.—‘Discovery of the Biblical Cities of Egypt,’ Mr. R. S. Peele.
- SAT. Prof. H. H. Price, ‘Growth of Filiform Silver,’ Dr. Gladstone; ‘Apparatus for Measuring the Electrical Resistance of Liquids,’ Prof. Reinold.
- Royal Institution, 8.—‘Colour of Caterpillars,’ Mr. E. B. Poulton.
- Botanic, 8.—‘Electron of Fellows.

Science Gossip.

DR. J. VON HAAST. Professor of Geology in Canterbury College, New Zealand, arrived in London by the last mail steamer, as Commissioner for the colony at the approaching Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Dr. von Haast has been twenty-six years in New Zealand. From 1860 to 1865, whilst acting as Government geologist for the province, he was engaged in the arduous labour of exploring and mapping the New Zealand Alps, reaching the sources of the rivers in the neighbourhood of Mount Cook, and crossing and recrossing the range many times. One of the chief results of this pioneering work was an elaborate map of the Southern Alps, which he drew on a scale of four miles to the inch, and which remains the main authority for the topography of the region. The excellence of this map and other subsequent work obtained for him one of the Royal Medals of the Geological Society of London in 1884.

MR. CHARLES PEACH, the geologist and palaeontologist, is dead, at the advanced age of eighty-six. We hope next week to furnish a complete account of his labours.

At a meeting of the managers of the Royal Institution held on Monday last, the Actonian Prize of one hundred guineas was awarded to Prof. G. G. Stokes, Pres. R.S., for his lectures on light, in conformity with the Acton Endowment Trust Deed. The following alteration has

been made in the lecture arrangements : Prof. Dewar will begin a course of four lectures on electro-chemistry on March 25th, in place of Prof. Tyndall on light.

At the French Academy of Sciences last Monday, M. Pasteur gave an account of his vaccinations of persons bitten by mad dogs, announcing that out of 350 cases treated hitherto, only one had proved a failure. He proposes to establish at Paris an international *établissement vaccinal*.

LORD ROBARTES presided at the first annual meeting of the Mining Association and Institute of Cornwall on Monday, the 22nd of February, when Mr. William Thomas, jun., was unanimously elected secretary of the amalgamated societies.

THE Indian meteorological returns for September, 1885, from Calcutta, Lucknow, Lahore, Nagpur, Bombay, and Madras, have been received.

MM. HEMBERT AND HENRY have introduced, so says *Engineering*, a new process for producing hydrogen gas by passing superheated steam through red-hot coke in retorts. It is within our memory that experiments of this description were made on a large scale in Manchester some few years since, and that they were abandoned with considerable loss after trials extending over many months.

M. BERTHELOT has given in the *Bulletin de la Société Chimique de Paris* for February some valuable 'Contributions to the History of Sulphur and Mercury,' which should command the close attention of all chemical students who are in any way interested in the physical states of these two elements and their chemical combinations.

THE first part of the *Annalen* of the new Natural History Museum in Vienna has just been issued. It contains, from the pen of Dr. Franz von Hauer, an historical sketch of the development of the museum, and a review of the present condition of the collections. The museum includes special departments for zoology and botany, mineralogy and petrography, anthropology and ethnography.

PROF. BEDSON has contributed to the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers an interesting account of some experiments in testing safety lamps in Saxony, which is published in the February part of the *Transactions*. The experiments were conducted by Profs. Kreischer and Winkler, at the instance of the Saxon Royal Commission for the purpose of revising the regulations for securing safety in mines.

THE February number of the *American Journal of Science* opens with a lecture by Prof. H. A. Newton, entitled 'The Story of Biela's Comet.' The lecture was delivered some years ago at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, but is printed at the present time in consequence of renewed interest in the subject.

FINE ARTS

'THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 25, New Bond street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.'

Tiryns. By Dr. Henry Schliemann. With Preface by Prof. F. Adler, and Contributions by Dr. Wm. Dörpfeld. (Murray.)

THE limestone rock on which the ancient fortress of Tiryns stood forms a ridge measuring about 328 yards from north to south, with an average breadth of about 109 yards. The upper part of the citadel was at the southern end, where the rock is highest; the lower citadel was at the northern end. They were separated by a section of the rocky plateau to which stairs led down from

the upper citadel, and which is designated as the middle citadel. Dr. Schliemann's excavations have been confined to the upper and middle citadel. An equally careful examination of the lower citadel would be certain to yield much additional material, and would probably aid in solving some questions which at present remain doubtful. The reader of this handsome work experiences a slight sense of disappointment on finding that the exploration of Tiryns is still unfinished, and all must hope that Dr. Schliemann may yet be able to complete his undertaking. Meanwhile, as regards the present instalment, the energetic excavator has been fortunate in commanding the services of architects so well qualified to interpret the results brought to light by his spade. While this volume, like its predecessors, contains a good deal of matter (especially in the first two chapters) which might with advantage have been omitted or much condensed, it derives a real value from Dr. Dörpfeld's exhaustive account of the large prehistoric house in the upper citadel, and of the walls surrounding it. The house walls which remain at Tiryns are nowhere more than one mètre (=3 ft. 3*4* in.) in height, and in parts of the area the destruction has been almost total. But to the eye of the scientific architect—especially when, like Dr. Dörpfeld, he is also an archaeologist—the slightest vestiges can often tell much; and not only has the ground plan of the building been clearly determined, but many minor details of its structure or embellishment have been inferred with more or less probability.

The main interest of the book is architectural. And, first of all, it enables us to correct, in some important particulars, the traditional conception of those so-called "Cyclopean" walls from which Tiryns takes its Homeric epithet. After the excavations of 1884, but before those of 1885, Dr. Dörpfeld wrote thus :—

"The massive walls which surround the whole citadel are formed of great irregular blocks of limestone. The huge stones are piled upon each other without mortar, and only keep their position by means of their great weight. The interstices are filled with small stones. This method of building is known as Cyclopean."—P. 178.

In May, 1885, Dr. F. Adler wrote :—

"I conjecture that in the construction of all so-called 'Cyclopean' walls a strong mortar of loam, or potter's clay, was used as bedding material, which facilitated the laying, joining, and further piling up of the stones, but dried up afterwards, and by being gradually washed away, finally disappeared."—Preface, p. xi.

Seldom has a conjecture been more quickly confirmed. The further excavations conducted by Dr. Dörpfeld, assisted by Mr. Georg Kawerau, of Berlin, during the summer of 1885, established the fact that clay-mortar had been used in nearly all the walls—those of the outer citadel no less than those of the palace (p. 318). Again, it has been customary to say that "Cyclopean" walls were built of unhewn stones. A closer examination has shown, however, that almost all the stones before being used had been wrought, on one or several faces, with a pick-hammer. They should be described not as unhewn, but as roughly dressed.

The galleries existing in the upper walls of the citadel had been explained by Steffen

as merely covered passages, from which the defenders might step out upon the lower wall to resist assailants; and after the work of 1884 Dr. Dörpfeld still acquiesced in this view. But in 1885 it was discovered that the real object of the galleries was to give access to vaulted chambers built in the wall, and evidently used as store-rooms or magazines. This architectural feature has been found in several Phoenician colonies on the north coast of Africa, as at Carthage, while there is no evidence for it in any non-Phoenician building. Hence Dr. Dörpfeld infers that the builders of the citadel at Tiryns were Phoenicians. To us it seems that there is greater probability in the alternative hypothesis which he rejects, viz., that this arrangement, with whatever race it originated, had gradually become typical, and might have been used by prehistoric Hellenic builders independently of direct Phoenician supervision.

Another fact proved by the work in 1885 is that the embattled walls of the citadel and the prehistoric palace itself were undoubtedly constructed at the same time. In the house walls of Tiryns the lower part was of rubble masonry; in the upper part clay bricks—sun-dried, and not baked—were used also. Where an end of wall was exposed in three directions—as in the facing walls of the vestibules and in the doorways—parastades (*anta*, pilasters) were added. At Hissearlik the parastades were of wood, merely supported by a low base stone. At Tiryns their upper parts only were of wood, the lower parts being wholly of stone—hard grey limestone, or sandstone, or breccia (a conglomerate of pebbles, used also as a freestone for door-sills). The vertical outer surfaces of the limestone and breccia blocks show that they were worked with a stone saw (*λιθοπρίωτης πρίων*), certainly without teeth, since only very soft stone can be cut with the toothed saw. The dowel-holes in the upper surfaces of these same blocks attest the use of a drill auger, worked backwards and forwards by a string, like the auger described in the *Odyssey* (ix. 382 ff.), and probably helped in its work by the strewing of a sharp sand (emery) into the bore-hole. All the pillars and capitals in the prehistoric palace were of wood. From the fact that not a single tile of baked clay has been found, Dr. Dörpfeld infers that the roofs cannot have been covered with clay tiles. A rush thatch, on the other hand, implies a steep roof that the water may run off; but the house was too large to have a single ridged roof, and if there had been several there must have been gutters between them, which rushes could not have made water-tight. The roofs must have been flat, with first a layer of reeds or straw on the cross-beams, and then over this a thick layer of clay. The floors were made with a concrete of lime and small pebbles, or of lime alone. Traces of red and blue colour in several places, and in one place traces of a geometrical pattern, prove that the floors were painted. The thresholds at Tiryns were either of limestone or of wood. The door-jambs were of wood, as they were even in the stateliest marble buildings of the fifth century B.C., as the Parthenon and its propylaea—a fact which, as Dr. Dörpfeld reminds us, is explained by the late and rare occurrence of regular ashlar

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masonry in Greece. A socket in the stone (or wooden) door-sill received the pivot on which the door turned; the bronze sheath of such a pivot was found still in its socket. No light has been gained on bolts or keys. With regard to the decoration of the house, it appears that its walls were painted. Over their plastering of clay they received a plastering of lime. On this the prehistoric artist worked *al fresco*, executing patterns or figures, and using apparently only five colours—white, black, blue, red, and yellow. The fragments of plastering, with fairly well-preserved colours, were not found on the remaining portions of the walls; they had fallen, and had been protected against the weather by débris. The happy discovery of part of an alabaster frieze, inlaid with pieces of blue glass-paste, has shown that R. Lepsius and Helbig had found the right clue to the meaning of "cyanos" in the *πυξὸς κύανοι*.

In the house at Tiryns we recognize the leading features of the Homeric chieftain's house. The *πρόθυρον* is here a propyleum, thus bringing back that form of gateway to a much earlier period than it could previously claim in Greece. The *aulē*, the *sithousa*, the *megaron*, and the chambers in the innermost part of the house (*πυχός*), are all here; so, too, is the altar in the *aulē*, and the hearth in the *megaron*; though we get no light on the vexed *tholos* and *rhombe*. But it would have been well if Dr. Dörpfeld had always remembered the sensible admission which he makes in one place (p. 192), that the Tiryns house "no doubt must differ in some details" from the Homeric house. Elsewhere he is too much inclined to force the Homeric data into accord with the Tiryns data, as if the latter represented an invariable type. The chief example of this tendency relates to the position of the women's apartments. At Tiryns he recognizes the women's apartments in a smaller *megaron* and a smaller *aulē*, which are parallel on the east with the men's *megaron* and the men's *aulē*. He supposes that the only communication between the men's and the women's apartments was by long and circuitous routes. Now, if any reader will carefully study the data furnished by the *Odyssey*—especially in the preparation and execution of the vengeance on the suitors—he can satisfy himself that such is not the arrangement supposed by the Homeric poet. The poet conceived the women's part of the house as directly communicating with the *megaron* of the men. The attempt (p. 227) to meet the Homeric evidence on this point is superficial, ignoring some of the crucial passages, and taking no account of the arguments furnished by the tenor of the Homeric narrative as a whole. At Hissarlik there are the remains of two buildings, a larger and a smaller, side by side. In 'Troja' the theory was that they were temples. Guided by the analogy of Tiryns, Dr. Dörpfeld now pronounces the larger to have been the men's *megaron*. The same analogy would suggest that the smaller was the women's *megaron*. But he is not sure that it was not merely "a smaller men's house" (p. 224). At Tiryns, then, there might seem to be room for a similar doubt. But we need not raise that question. The point to observe is that, granting the small *megaron* at

Tiryns to be the women's, it does not follow that such an arrangement was universal. Again, Homer never mentions plaster, and hence Helbig infers that wall-painting was then unknown in Greece. Relying on the instance at Tiryns, Dr. Dörpfeld observes, "This statement of Helbig's is incorrect" (p. 307)—suggesting that the Homeric epithets *ξετός* (given to porticoes) and *παρφανός* (given to walls) allude to plaster. But as Homer does mention another kind of wall-decoration—namely, by metal plates—his silence about wall-painting is at least remarkable. And the single example at Tiryns—of which the date, though early, is quite uncertain—does not warrant the positive assertion that wall-painting was used in Greece at the time when the Homeric poems were composed.

Besides the prehistoric remains, Tiryns has yielded some traces of work belonging to the sixth century B.C., or to a still later period. Among these are portions of a Doric temple, viz., a Doric capital, a gable *geison*, and an antefix, forming the end of a gabled-shaped coping tile. A vase representing a foot-race (p. 126, and plate xvii. c.) and a terra-cotta goddess (p. 160, No. 95) may also be referred to the sixth century. Other terra-cotta idols (p. 358) are probably of somewhat later date. Tiryns, we know, sent a contingent to Plataea in 479 B.C., as did Mycenæ. The statement of Herodotus to that effect is attested to this day by the inscription on the bronze serpentine column at Constantinople, once the support of the tripod which the Greeks dedicated at Delphi just after the repulse of the Persians. Some three Olympiads later—about 468-4 B.C.—Tiryns, with Mycenæ and Midea, was destroyed by the Argives. The Doric temple on the citadel, noticed above, probably perished, Dr. Dörpfeld thinks, along with the small towns of Tiryns at the base of the acropolis, in this catastrophe; but he leaves it uncertain whether the palace perished at the same time, or had already been destroyed at an earlier date (p. 307). If, however, the palace still existed in 468 B.C., it can have been only in the altered form attested by the later walls traceable in the larger *megaron*, since, as Dr. Dörpfeld himself remarks, "This reconstruction was certainly not till after the complete destruction of the older *megaron*" (p. 229). It may be noted in passing that Dr. Schliemann has somewhat needlessly perplexed the interpretation of the results both at Mycenæ and at Tiryns by adopting a theory that these towns had ceased to exist, except as mere Argive *koupolai*, from about 668 B.C. This hypothesis has no support, while it is contrary to the evidence of the ancient historians, of the extant inscription dating from about 478 B.C., and of the excavations themselves; for the Doric capital found in the citadel at Tiryns cannot be older than about 600 B.C. (the date assigned by Mr. James Ferguson, p. 294); and, as we have seen, other objects of art are of the sixth century, or later.

In taking leave of a book which contains much to interest serious students, we may express our gratification at a fact incidentally noticed by Dr. Dörpfeld. The Greek Government intend to protect part of the Tiryns palace with a roof, and to adopt other preservative measures. The floors of lime, the walls of rubble and clay, are doomed to

perish; but such precautions will at least postpone the day of fate.

THE volume of *The Year's Art* for 1886 (Virtue & Co.) contains more useful matter than any of its forerunners. Besides the usual almanac and the memoranda of all sorts, it supplies a concise and yet elaborate account of the aid given to art by the State during the past year. The section on museums and galleries, metropolitan and provincial, while stating the expenditure, supplies information about the times of opening and other matters. Another feature of the year's issue is a complete list of members of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 1831 to 1885. The account of schools of art has a certain value. The abstract of art sales enables the reader to ascertain the prices reported to have been realized during last year at Christie's and elsewhere for pictures and prints by nearly all the leading artists. Perhaps the most generally useful section of the book is a very large and, so far as we have examined it, correct directory of artists. In short, this is the handiest art book of reference for the year.

NEW PRINTS.

As the agent of M. Sedelmeyer, of Paris, Mr. Obach has issued in this country an etching by M. Koepping—an artist we have already welcomed—after Herr Munkacsy's capital picture of 'The Pawnbroker's Shop.' In dealing with a subject of that sort the vigorous painter of the 'Dernier Jour d'un Condamné' is much more thoroughly at home than with Christ or even Pontius Pilate. This picture is hardly known to English readers, and deserves description. It represents the interior of an old dingy room, in two compartments, divided overhead by as many arches of brick. In one division a number of persons await their turns to make or redeem pledges; in the other the pawnbroker appears at a wicket, taking a deposit from a woman who carries a child. A grisette and a woman with a portfolio sit at the side. In the middle front a boy trudges away with a bundle; near him is a musician mourning at having to part with the violin under his arm; a workman holds a watch he is about to borrow money on; two men talk over an account; a woman waits with a basket. The story is well told, with the business-like air which belongs to continental pawning, and of which shame-faced English feeling hardly admits. Although "Engagements" is written over the wicket, the people are Hungarians and Austrians. The etching is perfectly true to the peculiarities of Herr Munkacsy's technique, his rich spotty colours and chiaroscuro, his broken and strongly contrasted lights and shadows; it could hardly be better. Another artist's proof comes to us from the same agent and publisher, etched by M. A. Mathey from the same painter's picture of the interior of an Hungarian estaminet, where a burly mountebank and a young countryman are about to fight before a number of persons. A Van Ostade subject and effect have received adequate treatment at the engraver's hands. The etching is rich and true, its light and shadows a little broader and better fused than those of M. Koepping's subject.

The artist's proof of a plate mezzotinted by Mr. C. W. Tomkins after a picture by Mr. W. Weekes, called 'A Highway Robbery,' which we have received from Mr. E. E. Leggatt, would be welcome if the subject itself, quite foolish enough, had been treated with less commonness, not to say vulgarity. It represents a child from whose hands a goose has stolen a cake. Mr. Weekes' picture had a modicum of vivacity, but the engraver, although he has worked with creditable care, has made the child's face an ugly caricature.

Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Co. send us a photogravure of a picture by M. G. W. Joy, entitled 'Young Nelson; or, Thirty Years before Trafalgar.' It is signed by the painter. It represents Nelson as a slender boy, standing before his mother, in his first midshipman's uniform, while she embraces him with tender admiration and anxiety. It is a pretty picture, and the transcript, although a little blackish, does it justice.

Mr. Mendoza has sent us an artist's proof, also signed and in photogravure, from Mr. Heywood Hardy's picture called 'Too Late.' The scene is a porch of a country church, where, just at the moment a young man and his bride are leaving the church, an aged and justly indignant father, attended by his phlegmatic son, arrives to stop his daughter's wedding. The girl is such a simpleton that our sympathy with her father is reduced to next to nothing. It is a rather poor picture of a simple, trite design, indifferently well reproduced.

The Belgravia Fine-Art Company, Lower Belgrave Street, has sent us a bundle of prints, two of which are so bad that we forbear to name them. The others are (1) 'The Thames at Mortlake,' a rather rough mezzotint by Mr. C. O. Murray; (2) 'Sunday Evening,' girls walking home at twilight in a cornfield, a rather pretty attempt to reproduce the sentiment of G. Mason, and the work of Mr. H. W. Batley; (3) Mr. H. Mann's 'More Frightened than Hurt,' children defending themselves against geese, whose intentions are misunderstood. The intentions of the Fine-Art Company are, no doubt, kind, and we must be grateful. But, on the whole, we would rather not have any more such prints.

A 'Portefeuille d'Amateur, No. 1,' containing six facsimiles of studies by modern artists, has reached us from Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Co., and represents a series, to be, we hope, continued with equal success. Let us say at once that the process of transcribing these exercises, whether they are in chalk or in water colour, is simply perfect. Granted this, the reader will care to know of what the studies consist. The first is a vigorous whole-length study for the figure of 'The Gleaner' in M. Jules Breton's famous picture, than which, as a study, nothing can be more satisfactory. The second is a life-size head of a man in profile drawn with power by J. Millet. The third reproduces a design made in oil in monochrome by M. Eugène Lambert, the greatest cat painter yet known, of a cat and two kittens watching two more kittens playing with the hemp of a distaff, making a fine entanglement as they do so. It is an admirable specimen of its kind, full of vitality and fun, and very finely drawn. The fourth is M. J. Maris's 'La Meuse,' an estuary, with a boy watching boats sailing: an admirably frank and effective piece of painting in oil, very rich in light and tone. The fifth, M. E. Detaille's '1796, Campagne en Italie,' is just such a study of a military incident as his energetic, character-loving brush alone can make. Austrian prisoners are being marched away under French guardians, and before the eyes of French generals, among whom Napoleon is distinguishable. The cuirassier sitting in the saddle while looking at the captives and captors; the officer on foot marching with his sword drawn; Wurmser's heavy Austrian cuirassier, who has lost his helmet and assumed a cocked hat instead; his sulky comrade, a dragoon, smoking the pipe of mortification, are all elements of a highly dramatic design showing keen insight to the circumstances of the subject. The last is M. Chaplin's very clever back view of a nude figure painted with immense dash and allurement in oil monochrome, and giving, with exceptional facility, but bad outlining, the general character of the flesh, and a skeleton which will not bear a moment's examination.

MR. EDWARD THOMAS.

THE following is a chronological list (with abbreviated titles) of the chief writings of the late Mr. Thomas. For want of space we could not insert it a fortnight ago when noticing his career:—

1846. Coins of the Hindu Kings of Kâbul (*Journal Royal Asiatic Society*).
1847. Coins of the Kings of Ghazni (*J.R.A.S.*). Pathân Sultans of Hindustân (*Numismatic Chronicle*). Second edition, with title 'Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi,' 1871.
1848. The Sâh Kings of Surâshtra (*J.R.A.S.*).
1849. Pahlavi Coins of Arabs in Persia (*J.R.A.S.*). Oriental Legends on Arsacidian Coins (*Num. Chron.*).
1851. Eight Kufic Coins in Panjab (*J.A.S. Bengal*).
1852. Sassanian Mint Monograms (*J.R.A.S.*). Col. Stacy's Ghazni (*J.A.S. Bengal*). Unpublished Coins of the Sassanidæ (*Num. Chron.*).
1854. Excavations at Sarnâth (*J.A.S. Bengal*).
1855. Epoch of the Gupta Dynasty (*J.A.S. Bengal*). Coins of the Guptas (*ibid.*). Outline Catalogue of Bactrian Coins (*Num. Chron.*).
1858. Supplementary Coins of the Kings of Ghazni (*J.R.A.S.*). Prinsep's Essays on Indian Antiquities, and Useful Tables, with notes, 2 vols. (Murray).
1862. Bactrian Coins (*J.R.A.S.* and *Num. Chron.*).
1863. Bactrian Alphabet (*Num. Chron.*). Indian Numerals (*Journ. Asiatique*).
1864. Bactrian Coins (*Num. Chron.*). Xandrames and Krananda (*J.R.A.S.*). Ancient Indian Weights (*Num. Chron.* and *J.A.S. Bengal*).
- Earliest Indian Coinage (*Num. Chron.* and *J.A.S. Bengal*).
1866. Initial Coinage of Bengal (*J.R.A.S.* and *J.A.S. Bengal*). Sassanian Gems and Armenian Coins (*Num. Chron.*).
1867. Early Armenian Coins (*Num. Chron.* 4 parts).
1868. Early Sassanian Inscriptions, Seals, and Coins.
1870. Indo-Parthian Coins (*J.R.A.S.*).
1871. Recent Pahlavi Decipherments (*J.R.A.S.*). The Revenue Resources of the Mughal Empire in India.
1873. Initial Coinage of Bengal, Pt. II. (*J.R.A.S.*).
1874. Numismata Orientalia : Pt. I, Ancient Indian Weights (Trübner).
1876. Bactrian Coins and Indian Dates (*J.R.A.S.*). The Faith of Asoka (*J.R.A.S.*).
- The Sâh Dynasty and Gupta Coins (in Burgess's 'Second Report Arch. Survey West. India').
1877. Early Coins of Western India (*Ind. Antig.*).
1879. Jainism (*Ind. Antig.*). Bilingual Coins of Buhara (*ibid.*).
1880. The Indian Swastika and its Western Counter-parts (*Num. Chron.*). Andra Coins (*Ind. Antig.*). The Swastika (*ibid.*). Buddhist Symbols (*ibid.*).
1881. The Epoch of the Guptas (*J.R.A.S.*).
1882. The Indian Bahar and Arabian Intercourse (*J.A.S. Bengal*). Revenues of Mughal Empire (*ibid.*).
1883. The Rivers of the Vedas and how the Aryans entered India (*J.R.A.S.*). Maharratas ('Encycl. Britannica'). Coinage of the East India Company at Bombay (*Num. Chron.*). Indo-Scythian Coins (*Ind. Antig.*).

Fint-Art Gossip.

THE authorities of the National Gallery have just hung, in one of the rooms appropriated to English pictures, a half-length life-size portrait of Garrick, by Zoffani. The face is in a little more than profile to our right. In front of the figure are tragic and satiric masks, laurel, and musical instruments. This work, which was bequeathed by the late Mr. Nathan David Garrick, is numbered 1197. Another addition to the gallery, a capital portrait of Mr. Henry Byne, painted by L. F. Abbott, hangs in juxtaposition to the last. It is numbered 1198, and, like the Zoffani, has been some time in the National Gallery.

MR. ALMA TADEMA has nearly finished a picture of comparatively small dimensions, but of exceptional charm and interest. It represents the interior of a Roman apodyterium or dressing-room attached to a great bath. The chamber is lined with white marble veined with

grey; it is enriched with polished columns and pilasters of coloured porphyry and other precious stones; and its floor is decorated with green and black bands of similar materials. It is divided into two spaces of differing levels, the nearer being the lower, and having in its centre a sunken space enclosed by a sort of terrace. A marble bench runs along in front of the wall, in which are receptacles for the garments of the bathers. The second division is the ante-chamber to the bath, and, by a lofty doorway, it opens upon an outer courtyard, which is distinguished by its stately columns and painted sumptuous decorations. A group of girls and slaves are passing towards the bath: their attitudes are delineated with scrupulous taste and exactitude, while they are so finely grouped that their figures seem to be alive, and the reflections of their limbs upon the shining pavement are curiously exact and effective. On our right in the foreground stands a tall and handsome young lady, who is just finishing her toilet after the bath, in the act of fastening the girdle about her robes of black and puce. Immediately behind her, and seated on the bench, a naked, slender, dark-haired damsel is stooping forward while she binds about her leg the boot of bronze-coloured silk, which, like the cothurnus of Diana, reaches to her calf. This figure is beautifully drawn, modelled with exquisite taste and care, and its carnations are painted so finely that they glow with life, and stand in clear and brilliant relief against the maroon mantle she sits on and the white marble wall behind her.

MR. PRINSEP has just finished an admirable life-size bust portrait of Mr. Frederick Leyland in evening dress, the face being in three-quarters view to our left. The same painter has executed a small full-length figure of his wife in an afternoon costume of white, standing before a table as if dispensing "afternoon tea." A larger picture than either of these represents the priestesses of the Hindoo goddess Siva attending the vast black stone idol of that divinity with garlands.

ENCOURAGED by the success of the reproduction in mosaic of Mr. Watts's fresco in St. James's Church, Westminster, which we criticized a few weeks since, some of the painter's admirers propose to reproduce in the same manner his large and now fast-fading fresco in Lincoln's Inn Hall. It is a great work in its way, and—if only in gratitude for the artist's generous gifts to the nation—ought to be made permanent.

We regret to hear of the death, which occurred on Sunday, the 21st ult., of Mr. W. K. Keeling, a well-known Manchester painter, and one of the founders of the Manchester Academy of the Fine Arts. Mr. Keeling was seventy-eight years of age.

It is worth while noticing that the grim and somewhat grotesque picture, now No. 210 in the Academy exhibition, lent by Lord Heytesbury, representing the "Descent from the Cross," and rather vaguely attributed to the "Master of Cologne," is evidently by the same hands to which we owe "The Crucifixion," No. 1049 in the National Gallery, which is there ascribed to the "Westphalian School of the XV.-XVI. century." The same painter unquestionably produced No. 43, "The Deposition" from the Cross, in the Liverpool Royal Institution, which has been awarded to Michael Wohlgemuth. The last-named picture was No. 231 in the Academy Winter Exhibition of 1881. The version of the "Descent from the Cross," now No. 534 in the Berlin Museum, ascribed to a copyist of Rogier Van der Weyden, is apparently by the same hand, and, unlike the above, which all comprise landscape backgrounds, has a gold ground. The famous original by Van der Weyden is in the tribune of the Madrid Museum (No. 1046, "El Descendimiento"). Another "Descent from the Cross," bearing the name

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of Rogier Van der Weyden the Younger, to whom the picture at Berlin was formerly ascribed, is in the Bridgewater Gallery, No. 73. There are other copies in existence.

A SATISFACTORY understanding has been arrived at with regard to the proposed changes in the buildings of Eton College between the Governing Body and the memorialists who recently addressed it.

A GENERAL meeting of the Hellenic Society will take place at 22, Albemarle Street, on Thursday, March 11th, at 5 P.M., when Mr. A. S. Murray will read a paper on 'Antiquities from Lipara,' and Mr. Arthur Evans will exhibit and give an account of some very remarkable terra-cottas from Tarentum.

THE works of repair, which involve what is practically the rebuilding of the whole of the upper exterior portion of that part of the church, are being continued at the most western bays of the south side of the nave of Westminster Abbey. The new north porch, designed by Sir G. G. Scott, is still unfinished; the scaffolding remains before the work.

It is proposed to turn Plas Mawr (the Great House), a well-known old stone building at Conway, formerly inhabited by the Mostyns, into a "local habitation" for the Royal Cambrian Academy of Art.

MESSRS. THOMAS AGNEW & SONS inform us that Turner's 'Crook of Lune,' now in the Academy, is the drawing that belonged to the late Mr. Cosmo Orme, and is not, as we stated a fortnight ago, a reduced version of it. We never doubted its genuineness or its beauty, but, as now seen, it does not look so large or so fine as it did when in Messrs. Vokes' rooms, where we saw it last.

The Building News of last week contains some interesting illustrations giving views of the House of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem at Linlithgow, a very good example of the half-military, half-domestic architecture of the fifteenth century in Scotland, embracing some characteristic Scottish features with much that is excellent Decorated Gothic, such as a fine fireplace with shafts at the jambas, and a stone hood enriched with three corbels; the last were probably designed to sustain statuettes or lamps. The hall has, or rather had, a good open-timbered roof of oak. The entire building, having been allowed to become almost a ruin, is in course of destruction. These illustrations are parts of a series prepared by Messrs. MacGibbon and Rose for their forthcoming work on 'Scotch Castellated Architecture.'

MR. NIVEN writes: "In the announcement of my book on the 'Destroyed and Threatened City Churches' the date 1860 has been substituted for 1800. Would you kindly correct this? Most of the havoc has occurred since the former date, but not all."

THE new edition of Chaffers's 'Marks and Monograms on Porcelain and Pottery,' revised by the author, which will shortly be issued by Messrs. Reeves & Turner, will contain, for the first time, a chapter on Japanese marks.

AMONG the bronzes by Barye lately sold in Paris, the following realized extraordinary sums: 'Jaguar dévorant un Lièvre,' 9,400 fr.; 'Lion au Serpent,' 2,880 fr.; 'Eléphant écrasant un Tigre,' 1,700 fr.; 'Lion qui Marche,' 1,900 fr.; 'Tigre qui Marche,' 2,200 fr.; 'Taureau Cabré,' 1,800 fr.; 'Taureau terrassé par un Ours,' 2,400 fr.; 'Thésée combattant le Minotaure,' 3,900 fr.; 'Guerrier Tartare arrêtant son Cheval,' 1,980 fr.; and 'Thésée combattant le Centaure,' 1,800 fr. So says *Le Journal des Arts*.

M. J. P. LAURENS's pictures representing 'Mort de Ste. Geneviève,' and completing the decorations of the right wall of the Panthéon, Paris, will shortly be uncovered.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ALBERT HALL.—Special Performance of 'Mors et Vita.' CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday Concerts. ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Novello's Oratorio Concerts.

THE performance of 'Mors et Vita' at the Albert Hall yesterday week demands prominent record more on account of the exceptional circumstances under which it was given than for its importance in a strictly musical sense. Our readers will not expect any detailed description in this place of the mere official and courtly aspects of the event, but the question arises for consideration whether musical performances partaking of the nature of state ceremonies are wholly beneficial to the art. Of course the particular bodies who are thus honoured benefit largely in a material sense; but it cannot be denied that since music in England ceased to be regarded as an exotic which it was the duty of royalty and the aristocracy to patronize—since, in fact, the general public were appealed to for support—the advance in the matter of taste has been considerable. Now

the word of command had gone forth that 'Mors et Vita' was to be brought within two hours and a half, and consequently it was presented in a mangled form destructive of the composer's idea, and it is probable that he would have declined to conduct it, even if the legal impediments to his intended visit for the purpose had been surmounted. The 'Requiem' might have been abbreviated without serious loss to the structure and purpose of the work; but to immediately follow the "Agnus Dei" by the "Judex" and the "Judicium electorum" (the "Judicium rejectaneorum" being omitted) destroyed the meaning and even the abstract musical effect of the latter movements. We dwell on the point not because of the particular injury done to Gounod's trilogy, but because it afforded an illustration of what might be expected were performances "by royal command" to become frequent. With respect to what was actually given of 'Mors et Vita,' no fault could be found, save that Madame Albani and Madame Patey indulged more freely than usual in the peculiarities of style which frequently mar their efforts. The choir fully sustained its reputation, and no higher praise could be given.

Although not specially interesting from the production of an important novelty, the programme of last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was generally attractive. M. de Pachmann is always heard at his best in Chopin's Concerto in F minor, and he played it on this occasion with exquisite finish until nearly the close of the *finale*, when a sudden failure of memory occasioned a stoppage of the performance. With considerable presence of mind M. de Pachmann repeated on the piano the notes of the prominent horn entry in the *coda* as an indication to the orchestra where to recommence. Curiously enough, Chopin calls this passage "cor de signal," a term which at this particular performance was wholly appropriate. The audience readily pardoned the unfortunate incident; but it ought not to have occurred, for there is no obligation for an executant to dispense with a copy of the work he interprets. The symphony was Schumann's in C, a work in which Mr.

Mann's orchestra always covers itself with glory. The present performance was perfect in every sense, as was that of Mendelssohn's 'Hebrides' Overture. Three of the ballet airs from Berlioz's 'Les Troyens' were introduced for the first time; but as they were placed at the end of the programme we cannot speak concerning their merits. The vocal selections of Miss Bertha Moore, who made her first appearance, do not call for remark; but the singer made a distinctly favourable impression, due to her refined method and agreeable, if somewhat small, soprano voice.

The danger attendant on attempting too much has been forcibly illustrated at the Novello Concerts, two works having to be withdrawn from last Tuesday's programme in consequence of the impossibility of preparing them satisfactorily. No surprise will be felt by those who have experience in this class of work; the only cause for wonderment consists in the fact that it was considered possible to master three such works as Dvorak's 'Stabat Mater,' Wagner's 'Holy Supper,' and Goetz's 'Water Lily' in four weeks. Mr. Mackenzie is to be warmly commended for determining to withdraw the novelties, though at the last moment, and the experience, however dearly purchased, may prove useful in the future. The 'Stabat Mater' was retained in the programme, and received, on the whole, a very fine interpretation; indeed, except at the Worcester Festival in 1884 we never heard the work to greater advantage. The choir sang with much care and intelligence throughout, but there were a few false entries in the orchestra. Mr. Mackenzie conducted in a manner that showed his appreciation of the music, but his *tempo* generally erred in the direction of slowness. Madame Albani, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley acquitted themselves in their accustomed manner. The hurriedly arranged second part included Gluck's 'Iphigenie en Aulide' Overture, with Wagner's close, and the conductor's 'Burns Rhapsody.'

Musical Gossip.

A MORE disastrous commencement to an opera season could not be imagined than at Her Majesty's Theatre last Saturday. In addition to the general air of unpreparedness the individual performers, with one exception, proved woefully incompetent, though the work was Verdi's hackneyed 'Il Trovatore.' Some improvement was noticeable on Tuesday, Mlle. Tiffet, though a mere child, showing the promise of vocal excellence to come in 'Lucia.' The failure of the season through mismanagement would be a matter for regret, as it would intensify the impression that opera in general, and Italian opera in particular, has no chance in London. This is not the case; the present state of affairs has been brought about by internal causes, not discouragement from without.

THE programme of last Saturday's Popular Concert included Mendelssohn's Quartet in E flat, Op. 12; Brahms's Piano Quartet in C minor, Op. 25; and Handel's Sonata in D, for violin. Mr. Max Pauer played two trifles by Schumann. Madame Néruda made her last appearance this season, and Mr. Santley was the vocalist.

THE first appearance of Herr Joachim is generally regarded as an interesting event; but the audience on Monday was smaller than usual, owing, no doubt, to the inclement weather. Beethoven's Quartet in E minor, Op. 50, No. 2, was the first item, and the great violinist led the

work with all his old power and technical skill. His solos were the *adagio* from Spohr's Concerto in C, No. 11, and a transcription of two of Schumann's *Clavierstücke*, Op. 85, by Ernst Rudorff. Without being purists we venture to think that arrangements of this kind are somewhat out of place at the Popular Concerts. The repertory of genuine violin music is so vast, and so much of it has not yet been heard, that Herr Joachim would better deserve the thanks of the musical public by bringing forward neglected works than by giving the weight of his powerful name to transcriptions, however cleverly put together. Miss Fanny Davies gave a capital rendering of Mendelssohn's *Scherzo à Capriccio* in F sharp minor, and Mr. Ben Davies showed that he is rapidly improving as a concert vocalist.

LAST Thursday week Mr. Gustav Ernest gave the last of a series of three chamber concerts at the Princes' Hall, by which he has fully demonstrated his right to be regarded as one of the ablest of our resident pianists. Considering, however, that he was awarded the prize offered by the Philharmonic Society for a concert overture, he was very modest in the matter of introducing his own compositions. His final programme included Kiel's *Pianoforte Quartet* in A minor, Op. 43; Rubinstein's *Sonata* in D, Op. 18, for piano and violoncello; piano and violoncello solos; and, oddly enough, Mendelssohn's *Violin Concerto*. M. Tivadar Nachéz, M. Jules de Swert, Mdlle. Antoinette Trebelli, and Mr. Hirwen Jones were among the executants.

THE first of the present series of Mr. George Riseley's orchestral concerts in the Colston Hall, Bristol, was given on Monday evening. The chief works performed were the overtures to 'Die Meistersinger' and 'Der Freischütz,' Liszt's first 'Hungarian' Rhapsody, a selection from Cowen's 'Sleeping Beauty,' and Mr. E. Prout's Birmingham Symphony, conducted by the composer.

MR. JOHN BOOSEY gave the last morning concert of his present series of Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall on Wednesday.

THE second of the Kensington Popular Concerts was given last evening (Friday). The excellent programme included as its most important items Mendelssohn's *Sonata* in D, for piano and violoncello, and Beethoven's *Trio* in E flat, Op. 1, No. 1.

MDLLE. MARIANNE EISSLER gave a concert at the Princes' Hall on Wednesday evening.

MISS HOLLAND'S choir gave a concert at Dudley House, Park Lane, on Thursday afternoon, when they performed Stanford's 'By the Waters of Babylon.'

THE first number of *Musical Society*, a new monthly musical journal, made its appearance on the 1st inst. It contains articles by Mr. Walter Macfarren, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mrs. Diehl, a part-song by Mr. A. J. Caldicott, and a large quantity of miscellaneous matter. The publishers are Messrs. W. Morley & Co.

A STUDENTS' concert was given by the pupils of the Kensington School of Music on Tuesday evening, under the direction of Mr. William Buels.

THE programme of Mr. Charles Halle's concert at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Thursday evening, included Beethoven's 'Pastoral' Symphony, the overtures to 'Die Zauberflöte' and 'Ruy Blas,' Svendsen's first 'Norwegian' Rhapsody, Saint-Saëns's symphonic poem 'Phaëton,' and Spohr's Seventh Concerto, played by Herr Joachim.

THE first concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Thursday evening, after our going to press; we defer our notice till next week.

THOUGH it cannot be said that the vocalion has as yet fulfilled all the expectations excited by the claims put forward at the outset concern-

ing it, the inventor, Mr. Baillie Hamilton, has continued to devote himself towards improving and perfecting his instrument with a zeal as praiseworthy as it is natural, the goal being so well worthy of attainment. An instrument combining the cheapness and portability of the harmonium with the power and satisfactory tone of a pipe organ is a desideratum indeed, and musicians of all classes would hail its appearance with enthusiasm. Mr. Hamilton's efforts deserve to be crowned with success, and the impression derived last Saturday evening in Bond Street, when a considerable number of musical people assembled to hear the vocalion, on the invitation of Mr. Archibald Ramden, was distinctly favourable. The large instrument which was played certainly gave forth more fulness of tone than can be obtained from the finest harmonium or American organ; but the best proof of its usefulness will come when it is employed in a performance of an oratorio or other work requiring organ accompaniment in a hall of considerable size which does not happen to possess an organ. An opportunity for a test of this kind will no doubt quickly arise. The meeting last Saturday was rendered agreeable by the singing of Madame Albani, Miss Lena Little, Mr. F. King, and other vocalists.

H. W. WRITES from Naples:—

"The *Roma* of the 23rd ult. contains a notice destined to create a great sensation in the musical world. It refers to the discovery of the 'Ernani' of Bellini, as announced by the *Gazzetta di Catania*. The following is an *abrége* of the article:—The large collection of autographs belonging to Bellini were given to his brother Carmelo, who in order to acquire them renounced all right of inheritance to the property of Bellini. Carmelo never had the curiosity to examine these precious treasures, which remained shut up in a chest until the end of last year, when he died. By right of inheritance these autographs then came into the possession of the Advocate Francesco Chiarenza, nephew of Bellini, who lost no time in examining these treasures. Up to the present time he has found the *duetto* between Ernani and Elvira, the *terzetto* between Ernani, Elvira, and Don Sancio, the *duetto* between Don Sancio and Don Carlo, a *duetto* between Elvira and Don Carlo, and besides a quantity of detached pieces, amongst which is a most beautiful Andante. 'We confine ourselves,' says the *Roma*, 'to this simple notice whilst we await the further researches of the Advocate Chiarenza to give fuller information.'"

THE Silesian Musical Festival will be held at Görlitz at Whitsuntide. The chief works to be performed are Bach's cantata 'O ewiges Feuer,' Handel's 'Joshua,' Grell's 'Te Deum,' Goetz's 'Neenia,' Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, and Mendelssohn's 'First Walpurgis Night.'

THE *Revue Wagnerienne* states that the impresario Herr Schurmann intends to give twelve performances of 'Lohengrin' at the Eden Theatre, Paris, in May and June next. Should these prove successful, they are to be followed in October by further performances of 'Lohengrin,' 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' 'Die Meistersinger,' and 'Die Walküre.'

M. GOUNOD's oratorios 'Redemption' and 'Mors et Vita' are shortly to be given at the Eden Theatre, Paris, under the direction of the composer. Mdlle. Gabrielle Krauss and M. Faure are to take part in the performances.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

OLYMPIC.—'The Countess and the Dancer,' a "Comedy Drama in Four Acts, altered from a Masterpiece of Victorien Sardou by the late Charles Reade."

HAYMARKET (Morning Performance).—Revival of 'Playing with Fire,' a Comedy in Four Acts by John Brougham.

EMPIRE.—'Round the World,' a New Version of Jules Verne and D'Ennery's Spectacular Drama 'Round the World in Eighty Days.' By Alfred Murray.

IN a case of theatrical *fiasco* the management is ordinarily to blame. Where full care is taken and full intelligence exercised, failure is, of course, possible. It will generally, however, under these conditions, be

relative. In producing 'The Countess and the Dancer' of Charles Reade the Olympic courted disaster. In connexion with this a short history of the fortunes of the piece may be relevant. Written originally for America, and produced at the Union Square Theatre, New York, under the title of 'Agnes,' M. Sardou's 'Andréa' found its way to the stage of the Gymnase Dramatique March 17th, 1873. It was fairly acted by Mdlle. Blanche Pierson as the heroine, Madame Fromentin as the dancer, M. Landol as the hero, and M. Francès as Barnum, the American manager, and obtained a not very remunerative success. Two years later, May, 1875, it served to introduce to London Mdlle. Hélène Petit. On April 22nd, 1878, Charles Reade's adaption 'Jealousy' was produced at the Olympic, with Mr. Henry Neville, Miss Sophie Young, and Miss Florence Gerard in the principal characters. The success of the English version was compromised by some farcical scenes in the last act, in which Reade turned to account his views concerning madhouses, and showed the treatment accorded the hero, who is temporarily confined in a private asylum. Undeterred by the fact that the piece was soon afterwards withdrawn, Reade slightly reconstructed it, with characteristic obstinacy retaining all to which the public objected. In a preface to the new version, dated May 1st, 1883, and furnishing curious proof of his opinionateness, he insists that the work in the original is a masterpiece, that by omitting nine unimportant characters (!) and contributing one that is all important he has greatly improved it. The most inventive, original, and dramatic writer for the modern English stage, Reade was also the most unpractical. What he in his lifetime would not do, a management after his death might surely hazard. The omission of the pantomimic scenes in the madhouse would have given the play a chance. With a respect for the memory of the dead which should content Reade in the shades, the management produced the piece as he left it, without omission or alteration. It then contrived that a work which is nominally in four acts, and is in fact in six, should not begin until close upon nine, and further delayed an impatient public by abnormally long waits. The best actress that ever appeared would, under these conditions, find herself heavily handicapped. Very far from the best actress is Miss Etelka Barry, who as the heroine made her first appearance in England. She is none the less a capable actress, and in one or two situations rose to a display of power. At whatever sacrifice of gallantry, however, it is necessary to tell her she is too old for a character of the class. This a ribald audience was not slow to perceive, and allusions to the youth of the character provoked derision. From this point the fate of the play was sealed. The disturbance grew louder and louder, the result was, as has been said, *fiasco*, and one more failure is to be put down on the record of a theatre which has of late known little of Fortune's smiles. Some careful acting on the part of Mr. Herbert, Mr. Edward Price, and Mr. A. Wood, and a lavish display of feminine spirit and charms on the part of Miss Edith Bruce, were powerless to avert disaster. Very far from a bad piece is 'The Countess

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and the Dancer.' Its story is stirring and sympathetic. Public taste has set against pieces of its class, but it is possible that a reaction in favour of romantic drama may set in, and should this occur, 'The Countess and the Dancer,' with a few exceptions, and with a youthful and capable exponent of the heroine, might perhaps prove a remunerative revival.

'Playing with Fire,' a comedy by John Brougham, produced a quarter of a century ago at the Princess's Theatre, has been revived at a morning performance at the Haymarket, with a view to its possible transference to the regular bill. The wisdom of this idea is doubtful. The complications of 'Playing with Fire' are old-fashioned, and its plot is but moderately suited to present taste. The piece was acted in a sufficiently lifelike fashion. Miss Julia Gwynne was prevented by indisposition from playing Perkins, and her part was taken by Miss Ellington. Miss Fanny Enson and Miss Munroe were acceptable in other female characters. Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Kemble, and Mr. Percy Compton played with intelligence and moderation, and the performance as a whole was creditable to our younger actors.

'Round the World,' a version by Mr. Alfred Murray of the well-known spectacular extravaganza of MM. Jules Verne and D'Ennery, has been brought out at the Empire. While less stupid, from a literary point of view, than most works of its class, it is a spectacle inferior to none, and its processions, ballets, and dresses are brilliant and effective. An interpretation as good as to be hoped in pieces of this class is provided, and Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Collette, M. Marius, and Miss Vaughan make the most of parts in which little dramatic opportunity is afforded. The whole was received with favour.

BEN JONSON CONVICTED OF FELONY.

I.

Or the many noteworthy documents that have come to Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson's hands during his examination of the Middlesex Sessions Rolls, alias Sessions Files, from 3 Edward VI. to the end of Elizabeth's reign, few are of greater literary interest, none is more painful, than the record which proves that in his early manhood Ben Jonson was convicted of felony on his own confession; that he escaped an ignominious death by pleading his clergy; that he was punished for this felony with forfeiture of his goods and chattels; and was, moreover, branded in the brawn of his left thumb with the letter T by the gaoler of Newgate in the Old Bailey court-house before he was enlarged, in accordance with a well-known statute of the 18th of Elizabeth. The letter was known to Londoners of his period no less than to Londoners of much later time as "the Tyburn T." The felony was the manslaughter of Gabriel Spencer, his fellow actor at the Rose Theatre, committed on the 2nd of September, 1598—the very month in which 'Every Man in his Humour,' after having been altered and amended into an almost new play, was produced by the Lord Chamberlain's company. "There is," Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps (*vide* 'Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare') says of this production of the new version of the famous comedy, "every probability that both writer and manager were indebted for its acceptance to the sagacity of the great dramatist [viz., Shakespeare], who was one of the leading actors in the occasion."

That Ben Jonson in early manhood fought a

duel in which he slew his adversary was well known to his contemporaries, and was referred to by his various biographers with different degrees of inaccuracy. As Jonson himself spoke of the misadventure to Drummond of Hawthornden in the spring of 1619, he may be assumed to have spoken of it to other persons. Under any circumstances such an incident was not likely to be clean forgotten by the gossips of the London taverns and playhouses. But though the duel was remembered, the poet's contemporaries seem to have forgotten several of its circumstances and consequences. The name of the actor who died at the point of Jonson's sword passed from recollection. In course of time it even became questionable whether he was a stage-player. Even to the end of Jonson's life it was whispered that he had been sent to Newgate, and had languished there for a while, in consequence of this fatal affray; but whilst no one could tell the exact year in which the duel was fought, the gossips of Charles I.'s time concurred in imagining the poet somehow or other escaped the humiliations of criminal arraignment. "It is not," says Gifford, who did his best to relieve Jonson's story of misrepresentation, "known to what, or whom, Jonson finally owed his deliverance from prison. Circumstances were undoubtedly in his favour, for he had received a challenge, and he had been unfairly opposed in the field; as criminal causes were then conducted, these considerations might not, however, have been sufficient to save him. The prosecution was probably dropped by his enemies."

All the biographers are at fault as to the date of the duel, it being represented by all and each of them that, instead of occurring in 1598, the affray followed closely on the young actor's return from the Low Countries. That the duel was fought in 1598, and that the combatant was a player in Henslowe's service, named Gabriel Spencer, came to the world some years since, from a letter of Henslowe's writing, through the researches of the late Mr. Payne Collier, who printed the manager's epistle in the 'Life of Alleyn'; and a sufficient extract from this important letter appears in one of Lieut.-Col. Cunningham's excellent notes to his edition of Gifford's 'Memoirs of Ben Jonson.' But, with the exception of the year of the duel and the unfortunate actor's name, Collier and Cunningham knew no more than the biographers of the several matters set forth on the parchment recently discovered in a fragmentary session roll at the Clerkenwell Sessions House.

Before this parchment is exhibited to readers, they should be told that, besides giving us the indictment on which Ben Jonson was arraigned in the Justice Hall of the Old Bailey, at the gaol-delivery of Newgate made in October, 1598, the document gives us, immediately over its first mention of the culprit, a brief minute of the prime incidents and chief consequences of the arraignment. It was the usual practice of the Middlesex Clerk of the Peace thus to put on every important indictment brief notes, or a single brief note, of any matter or matter to be held in remembrance respecting the facts of the case. From such notes one learns whether prisoners put themselves "Guilty" or pleaded innocence; whether, in either case, they pleaded their clerical privilege; whether they were sentenced to the gallows, the pillory, or the cart's tail. In short, the note is a brief history of the course of events after arraignment, even as the indictment itself is a brief history of the case up to the time of arraignment. Here is the indictment, printed in roman type, with the Clerk of the Peace's memorandum printed in italics:

Cognit' Indictament petit librum legit ut C'lius sign' cum l'r'a T Et detr' iusta formam statut', &c.

Middss:—*Juratores pro D'na Regina p'ntant q'ndam Benjamins Johnson nup' de London yoman vice-simo secundo die Septembri Anno regni d'n'e n're Elizabethæ Dei gra' Anglie Franc' et Hib'rie Regine fidei defensor', &c., quadragesimo vii & armis, &c. In et sup' quendam Gabrielem Spencer in pace Dei & d'c'e d'n'e Regine apud Shorediche in Com'*

Midd' pred' in Campis ib'm existent insultu' fecit Et eund'm Gabrielem cum quadam gladio de ferro et calibe vocat' a Rapiour precii illis, quem in manu sua dextra adtunc & ibi'm h'uit et tenuit extract' felonice ac voluntar' percussit & pupugit Dans eidem Gabrieli Spencer adtunc & ibi'm cu' gladio pred' in et sup' dextern' latu' ip'ius Gabrieli unam plagam mortalem p'fundit' sex pollic' & latitud' unius pollicis de qua quidem plaga mortali id'm Gabriel Spencer apud Shorediche pred' in pred'c'o Com' Midd' & in Campis pred'c'is adtunc & ibi'm instant' obiit Et sic Jur' pred'c'i dicunt sup' Sacru' suu' q'ndam prefat' Benjaminus Johnson pred'c'm Gabrielem Spencer apud Shorediche pred' in pred'c'o Com' Midd' & in Campis pred'c'is [die & anno] qui est felonie et voluntar' interfecit & occidit contra pacem D'c'e D'n'e Regine, &c.

In English thus:—

He confesses the indictment, asks for the book, reads like a clerk, is marked with the letter T, and is delivered according to the statute, &c.

Middlesex:—The jurors for the Lady the Queen present, that Benjamin Johnson, late of London, yeoman, on the 22nd day of September, in the fortieth year of the reign of our Lady Elizabeth by God's grace Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., with force and arms, &c., made an attack against and upon a certain Gabriel Spencer, being in God's and the said Lady the Queen's peace, at Shorediche in the aforesaid county of Middlesex, in the Fields there, and with a certain sword of iron and steel called a Rapiour, of the price of three shillings, which he then and there had and held drawn in his right hand, feloniously and wilfully beat and struck the same Gabriel, giving them and there to the same Gabriel Spencer with the aforesaid sword a mortal wound of the depth of six inches and of the breadth of one inch, in and upon the right side of the same Gabriel, of which mortal blow the same Gabriel Spencer at Shorediche aforesaid, in the aforesaid county, in the aforesaid Fields, then and there died instantly. And thus the aforesaid jurors say upon their oath, that the aforesaid Benjamin Johnson, at Shorediche aforesaid, in the aforesaid county of Middlesex, and in the aforesaid Fields, in the year and day aforesaid, feloniously and wilfully killed and slew the aforesaid Gabriel Spencer, against the peace of the said Lady the Queen, &c.

It is well to observe how many lost facts are recovered for the future biographers of Ben Jonson from this one brief writing, which tells,

(1) That, instead of being released without a formal arraignment, the poet was charged in the Old Bailey court-house with homicide.

(2) That the month of the duel was September, 1598.

(3) That the day of the duel was the 22nd of that month.

(4) That the poet fought with a rapier.

(5) That the weapon was worth only three shillings.

(6) That Ben Jonson confessed he attacked Gabriel Spencer, when the latter was in God's and the Queen's peace—an admission in some degree at variance with his subsequent statement that he went to the fields at Spencer's challenge.

(7) That he wounded Gabriel Spencer in the right side.

(8) That Gabriel Spencer died instantly in the Fields of the thrust.

(9) That, instead of denying any statement of the charge, Jonson confessed the whole indictment.

(10) That after this confession he pleaded his clergy.

(11) That he was required to read his neck-verse, and did actually read it like a clerk.

(12) That he was marked with the letter T before he was enlarged, in accordance with the statute of 18 Eliz.

(13) That on being thus convicted of felony on his own confession, he forfeited his goods and chattels.

On this last point a few words must be added, as the Clerk of the Peace's note makes no express mention of a forfeiture of chattels. When a convicted felon had no chattels, it was the practice of the Clerk of the Peace to notice the fact by writing "ca null" in his memoranda touching the case. On arraignment the majority of felons had no chattels to forfeit. Had it been

so with Jonson, the note at the head of his indictment would have run thus, "Cogn' Indictament et null petit librum," &c. "He confesses the indictment, has no chattels, asks for the book," &c. The silence respecting chattels is a sufficient evidence that Ben Jonson lost goods and chattels in consequence of his conviction. The man who had so lately trusted his life to a rapier valued at three shillings cannot have been much beforehand with the world. Twenty or thirty books, a few gold pieces in a leather purse, and the furniture of the lodging that was his home, were, in all probability, the sum of his worldly possessions. Anyhow, on leaving prison with the brand on the brawn of his left thumb, he returned to the world without a shilling in his pocket.

There is something grimly fantastic in the notion of so good a scholar as Ben Jonson "asking for the book," in order to prove himself capable of reading his "neck-verse"—something grotesquely horrible in the thought that but for benefit of clergy so bright a genius would have been hung at Tyburn like any unlettered rascal convicted of having stolen a horse or stabbed an enemy in the back. One would like to believe that Jonson was marked with nothing fiercer than a lukewarm iron. If the satirists of a later period may be believed, it was not uncommon for a gaoler in the middle of the seventeenth century, from regard for a promised fee, to mark a felon with cold steel. It would be pleasant to come upon evidence that Ben's gaoler marked him accidentally with a cold seal. The man, who warned him to be careful what he said in the hearing of the eavesdroppers who were employed in Newgate to catch up the conversation of the imprisoned Catholics, certainly took a humane interest in the young actor and poet, whose only crime was that he had shown spirit and address in fighting a duel. But whilst satirists are often misleading witnesses as to matters of their own period, seventeenth century satire on matters of the time is no testimony whatever to the social usages of the previous century. Whilst young Ben Jonson languished in Newgate the law for branding felons was far too new a law for even the kindest-hearted gaoler to palter in the performance of the duty it assigned him. Enacted by the queen's grandfather, it was re-enacted by her brother for common folk, when he exempted personages of the highest quality from the shameful punishment. Only two-and-twenty years since, in statute certainly inspired by no tenderness for criminals, Elizabeth had herself reordained that felonious clerks should be burnt in the hand. The branding was done in the presence and under the observance of the presiding judge. An order so recent, a sentence to be executed under such surveillance, was not to be trifled with by so subordinate a person as the gaoler of Newgate. The fact must be accepted that on leaving Newgate the young author of a play which every lettered Englishman has perused with delight took with him the personal stigma of former felony. It is strange that the scribblers, so quick to taunt Jonson with having been a bricklayer, because in his boyhood he was apprenticed to a calling quite suitable to the social quality of a poor clergyman's son, never allude to the "litera T." It is scarcely conceivable that such ungenerous enemies would have forbore to reproach him with it had they ever seen the Tyburn mark. How did he keep it from their eyes? It is certain that the stigma was indelible so long as the tissues of the branded brawn were subjected to no unusual violence. But it was in the resources of surgery to replace the brand with a broader and deeper scar, which, though suspicious, would be something less than damnable. That the Tyburn T was sometimes deleted in this way from the brawn of a rascal's thumb is the reasonable inference from the number of the scoundrels who, after having been burnt in the hand for felony, made second applications in the Justice Hall of the Old

Bailey for the benefit of scholarship. Did Ben Jonson cut out the "litera T," or burn it out of his flesh? or was it still faintly visible in the old spot when he was placed in the coffin that was borne in honour to Westminster Abbey?

AUTHORS AND MANAGERS.

Sandhills, Witley, Godalming, March 1, 1886.

Your dramatic critic having mentioned my play "Ashby Manor" in connexion with "The Lord Harry" at the Princess's Theatre, I am emboldened to send you a brief statement which seems to me to raise a not unimportant question. In 1883 I sent my play in print to Mr. Wilson Barrett, and had, at his request, an interview with that gentleman, and a second one in 1884. He said he was "much struck" with "Ashby Manor," but it was not suitable for his company, and in any case would require "a great deal of pulling about." He made no proposal, but asked if I had anything else to show him. Since then I have heard nothing. Mr. Barrett has now produced "The Lord Harry," not only the germ of which is unquestionably in "Ashby Manor"—though there has been extensive "pulling about" and much addition of sensational incident and scenery, unconnected with any plot—but also the personages in each are essentially identical, Lord Lyndore in my piece being the prototype of Lord Harry Bendish, Naomi Radclyffe of Esther Breane, Colonel Radclyffe of Colonel Breane, Captain Charlton Radclyffe (suitor to Naomi and treacherous rival to Lord Lyndore) of Captain Ezra Promise, not to speak of the Puritan maid, the second villain, and so forth.

The question, of some importance to the English drama, is this, How shall a writer outside theatrical circles bring a play under the eyes of managers without the risk that, should it contain anything of value for stage purposes, this will be appropriated without the smallest acknowledgment?

W. ALLINGHAM.

Grammatic Gossip.

A ONE-ACT play by Mr. Sydney Grundy has been accepted by Mrs. Langtry, and will shortly be produced at a morning performance.

"LE VOYAGE DE MONSIEUR PERRICHON," which has been revived at the Royalty, has proved unexpectedly popular, and the production of "Clara Soleil" has consequently been postponed until Monday next.

MR. WATTS is designing the tableau of the sacrifice of Iphigenia at Aulis for the "Story of Orestes" to be produced at Princes' Hall next May; and Mr. Walter Crane that of the arrival of Agamemnon at Argos.

VERY moderate success has attended the production at the Porte Saint Martin of the version of "Hamlet" of MM. Samson and Cressonnoir. The rendering itself is fairly close, and is at least superior to the adaptation that was previously essayed. M. Garnier, however, as Hamlet was hard and monotonous, and the attempt to give added importance to the character of Ophelia did not commend itself to the English portion of the audience. Madame Bernhardt displayed her admirable resources, but it is doubtful whether her performance will endow the revival with any lasting vitality.

"MEMOIRS OF SAMUEL PHELPS," by Mr. John Coleman, assisted by Mr. Edward Coleman, published by Messrs. Remington & Co., consists of recollections which are apparently more amusing than trustworthy. Anecdotes are, at least, told of Phelps that have, on equally good authority, been attributed to other actors. The account of Phelps's early struggles has some interest.

A MONUMENT to John McCullough, the tragedian, is to be erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—M. D. C.—T. W.—W. N.—H. R.—J. D.—received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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